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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

PADUCAH, KY., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1906.

VOL 23, NO 34

Register, Est. May, 1893.
Standard, Est. April, 1894.

JUDGE NAMED CECIL REED

THE MASTER COMMISSIONER AS RECEIVER TO WIND UP STEAMBOAT BUSINESS OF SUMMERS AND PECK.

INJUNCTION FEATURE POST- PONED UNTIL NEXT MONDAY

Judge Reed Empaneled Grand Jury Yesterday at Benton, and Swears Petit Jury. In Today-Contractor John Nicholas Took the Bankrupt Law at Chicago, and Creditors Notified.

Yesterday Judge Reed selected his son, Master Commissioner Cecil Reed, as the receiver to wind up the business interests between Capt. John Summers and Capt. Arthur Peck, who have been associated as partners for several years. The injunction feature of the litigation was postponed until next Monday by the judge.

Summers and Peck could not get along well together, and the former last week filed suit in the circuit court, asking the judge to appoint a receiver to take charge of the business and wind it up, and also asking for an injunction to prevent Peck from drawing upon the firm's money. The judge granted a temporary order restraining Peck from drawing on the funds while the question of a permanent injunction comes up the first of next week.

Receiver Reed immediately qualified before the court and took charge of the steamboat, barges and other properties owned jointly by the rivermen.

No Court Yesterday.

The county court was not held yesterday as Judge Lightfoot has not yet returned from Creal Springs, Ill., where he went to spend several days.

Benton Court.

Judge Reed returned yesterday afternoon at one o'clock from Benton where he went in the morning and opened the term of criminal and civil court which remains in session for about ten days. The judge empaneled the grand jury yesterday morning, and goes back this morning to swear in the petit jury which immediately begins trying the different actions before it.

Pierce Got 6 Years.

led Pierce, colored, was a day or so ago, in the Princeton, Ky., circuit court given six years in the penitentiary for breaking into an Illinois Central railroad box car.

He is the negro found seated in the car here in the Paducah yards, one morning six weeks ago with millinery and dry goods piled up around him, waiting to slip out with the fine goods when Officer Hurley caught him, and he was taken back to Princeton, confessing he broke into the car there.

Took Bankrupt Law.

Paducah creditors yesterday received notice from Chicago stating the first meeting of the creditors would be held there June 21st for the John Nicholas bankrupt estate. By this notice it is seen Nicholas has taken the bankrupt law. He is the man who helped construct the sanitary sewers here in Paducah eight years ago and owes a few local people, one being Contractor William Katterjohn to extent of several hundred dollars. The latter got his notice yesterday but will not attend the creditor's meeting.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PAYS A CITY'S DEBTS

Wellston, O., June 11.—The good results accruing from municipal ownership are well illustrated in this city, which will have the lowest tax levy for municipal purposes in the state. The levy will be 7 mills. Some cities reach 22 mills, while the average is 17 mills. The water and light plants are self-sustaining and help pay off the bonded indebtedness of the city. The charge for light under the city ownership is but 4 cents per 1,000 watts.

YEAR BOOK FOR ALUMNI

WILL BE PUBLISHED, GIVING THE NAMES OF EVERY MEMBER AND THE YEAR THEY GRADUATED.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS BEGAN YESTERDAY MORNING

Superintendent Lieb Able to Be At His Office, But Too Weak to Resume His Duties—The Lone Oak Commencement Ceremonies Occur Evening of June 15th in County.

This afternoon the Paducah Alumni association meets at the library on Ninth and Broadway to wind up the business and financial matters incurred by the handsome reception given last Friday evening to this year's graduates at the Eagles' Home on Sixth and Broadway.

Another thing to be taken up shortly by the association, is the publication of the "Year Book" which will give the name of every organization member and also the year in which they graduated from the public schools. Only those graduates who affiliate with the association will have their names in the book, and not those who have graduated, but have not joined the ranks. The issue of this book is to be held off until every graduate so desiring has joined the association, so all the names can be gotten into it. It will be quite an interesting document, and one worthy of preservation by the members, who may also put in additional data concerning the respective graduating classes, etc.

Examining Teachers.

Yesterday morning at the Washington building the examinations being held of teachers whose certificates have expired by limitation was begun. The test continues through today, and is being conducted by Prof. W. H. Sugg, one of the school principals.

There are four white teachers and five colored ones whose certificates entitling them to instruct in the schools have run out, and they now stand a new examination in applying for renewal.

Superintendent Out.

Supt. Lieb was yesterday able to be at his office for the first time in a week, but as yet he is not strong enough to undertake any work. Schools closing while he was confined, and the professors and teachers all gone, he went over to his office and is doing what he feels like. He is quite weak and believes it will be a day or two before he recovers his strength sufficiently to resume work. He was threatened with typhoid fever, but pulled through all right, and yesterday said he had not tried to work at his business. He has considerable to perform, incidental to adjournment of the schools, but will not take any chance of bringing a relapse.

Lone Oak Commencement.

The Lone Oak college will have its commencement one week from next Monday night, at which time a nice programme will be carried out, and Mr. O. M. Winfrey of Middleboro, Ky., deliver the main address of the evening. The salutatorian is Annie Lee Hamilton, of Woodville, while Samuel Crossland, Jr., of Maxon's Mill, is the valedictorian.

OWENSBORO'S WATER PLANT

Almost Completed Ready for Use—Suit Against the Company.

Owensboro, Ky., June 11.—Owensboro's new deep-well water works system, for the construction of which \$200,000 worth of city bonds were issued two years ago, is nearing completion and will be in use within a few days. Twenty-one wells have been dug to a depth of 375 feet and they are expected to furnish an ample supply of clear, cold water. The large reservoirs have been built as a head for pumping and a strong pressure has been secured. The pipe lines through the streets of the city are almost completed. The city council at its last meeting instructed the city attorney to file suit to compel the old water company to remove its pipes from the streets. The old company claims that its charter is still in force and will fight the action of the council.

STORMY SESSION OF SCHOOL BOARD WHILE SELECTING THE TEACHERS

STRONG FIGHT BEING MADE TO PUT MISSES EMMA MORGAN OUT OF THE SCHOOLS, BUT HER LOYAL AND STAUNCH SUPPORTERS THWART THE ATTEMPT AS THE VOTE STANDS SIX FOR HER AND SIX AGAINST—ALL OTHER TEACHERS APPLYING, WERE REELECTED—THREE NEW TEACHERS YET TO BE NAMED

The trustees of the public schools of this city are "hung up" as regards electing the teacher who is to serve in the English department of the high school for the next scholastic year, beginning the second Monday in next September. They tried to settle this point last evening, but could not, six members voting for Miss Emma Morgan and six for Miss Margaret Hall, the latter of whom resides in Danville, Ky., college. The tie vote resulted after a hard fight was made to get Miss Morgan out of the city schools where she has taught with such eminent satisfaction for years past. On this tie vote being shown the board adjourned without filling this place, while all the other old white teachers who applied for their positions were reelected for another year. The colored teachers were lost sight of during the excitement of the session, and not mentioned until after adjournment, hence these elections will not come off until the next meeting.

The gathering last night was an unusually interesting one, and for the first time all the trustees were present at the same session. After the session was opened Chairman Walston, of the committee in charge, reported a number of bills contracted by the recent commencement exercises, and they were ordered paid.

The board then entered upon the proposition of setting the salaries for next year of the teachers, before the elections were held. It was decided that every instructor, except those in the high school department, should continue receiving the same pay which is regulated by their years of experience, success and good work. The principals' salaries were fixed when they were elected over one month since. The four departmental teachers of the high school get \$66 per month, and the professor in science \$75 per month. A motion was made to raise everyone \$500 a year, which was carried by a vote of six to six.

At this many speeches were made, Miss Morgan being present by request of the board members. Trustees List and Bechenbach lead her side of the fight, while President Williamson and Trustee Walston did the most talking against her. The president claimed she was insubordinate to the superintendent, while Trustee Bechenbach showed no such report had ever been made to the board, and that if she had been the superintendent was not performing his duty in failing to report it. Mr. Lieb was present and on being called upon, explained where she had not lied up to the rules, and his remarks were satisfying to the six who were with him and against Miss Morgan, while the latter, on being given the floor, explained her position in each instance, and this was satisfactory to her six supporters, but not to those against her, apparently. Mr. Lieb claimed she did not perform her work properly, while she contended she had never been in the room since she had been teaching, and that his position was based on complaints from pupils.

Finally after long arguments, it was decided to withdraw the minority report, and adopt the majority report, with exception of the English teachership, which Miss Morgan fills. The majority document being confirmed, the secretary cast the ballot for the board for all the above list of teachers, except Miss Hall who wants Miss Morgan's position. This ballot elected all the others above, and the trustees then took up the English teachership by itself. Miss Hall and Miss Morgan were both placed in nomination, and each got six votes, those supporting Miss Hall being Williamson, Pether, Pitcher, Walston, Gallman and Troutman while Bechenbach, Byrd, Karnes, Davis, List and Morris voted for Miss Morgan. It was secret ballot, but it developed after the session how each stood. Two hours having been spent trying to settle the point, immediately after the tie vote developed, Member Walston moved quickly to adjourn, and the meeting closed without the colored teachers being named.

On the election of the white teachers being taken up, Chairman Troutman, of the committee that selects the list of teachers to be employed, read his list, which was signed by himself and Member Walston, of that committee, and which document included the following names: Miss Hannah Bonds, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, Misses Susie Atchison, Flora McKee, Mabel Mitchell, Ella Larkin, Jessie Rooke, Lucy Moore, Ester Boyd, Lillie Burdine, Belle Ford, Mrs. Ellen Wilcox, Misses Lizzie Singleton, Margaret Roberts, Jessie Robbins, Ethel Mitchell, Mrs. Anna K. Branderson, Misses Lora Brandon, Catherine Thomas, Anna Larkin, Eleanor Wright, Margaret Acker, Ollie Wilson, Carry Blythe, Mary O. Murray, Mary Gray Cummins, Louise C. Diederich, Emma Acker, Katie White, Adah Brazelton, Marian Noble, Margaret Hall, Mr. C. L. Woodbury.

Subject to examination: Misses Ellen Willis, Flora McKee, Addie Byrd, Ernestine Alma, Hattie Sherwin, Anna D. Smith, Laura Thomas, Myrtle Buky, Rose Flournoy, Nannie Cullon, Audrey Taylor, Mrs. Kate Stuart, Mr. J. E. Coleman. Dr. List is on this committee that selects teachers and he refused to sign the report of the other two,

HOSPITALS DISCONTINUED

U. S. GOVERNMENT ISSUED ORDERS YESTERDAY TO DISCONTINUE HOSPITALS AT CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND OTHER CITIES.

MARINES WILL BE TREATED AT RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL HERE

American Medical Society Has Adjourned Its Big Meeting at Boston, Mass.—This Evening the Board of Health Meets for the Purpose of Electing Health Officer.

Last week, during the meeting of the city legislative boards, those bodies ratified contracts with the United States government, wherein sick steamboatmen will be treated at Riverside hospital here at \$1.30 per day, while those having smallpox will be cared for at the pesthouse for \$2 per day. This means that any steamboatman taking sick around here will be admitted to the local hospital, and the expense of attending him defrayed by the federal government.

Yesterday came word that the government is making similar contracts over the country with the city hospitals to care for the ailing rivermen. The dispatches of yesterday also said that the federal officials at Washington had ordered discontinued the marine hospitals at Cairo, St. Louis, and two other cities, and that hereafter the ailing marines would be treated under contract.

The United States government treats free all sick steamboatmen, as the rivers are under control of the government. For the past year the marines around here have been treated at Riverside hospital, and now the government finds this expensive such a success, the marine hospitals maintained over the country, are being done away with.

Senator Carmack to Investigate.

The following telegram from Memphis shows how the news of the order was received there.

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—Orders have been received here from the department of the treasury in Washington to abolish the Marine Hospital located in South Memphis. The removal of the patients, now numbering twenty, is directed, although no other sanitarium has yet been designated.

This news was received late Saturday afternoon and was immediately conveyed to Senator Carmack, who left for Washington that night. Senator Carmack was much surprised at the information, and said that he felt it would be doing Memphis a great injustice to take the hospital away. He said that he would take the matter up at once with the Washington authorities and make every effort to retain the institution here.

The orders have not yet been communicated to Surgeon-Major Eugene Wasdin, in charge of the institution, but it is understood that he will be instructed to prepare for the shipment of all removable government property by July 1.

It is believed that the policy of retrenchment in expenses adopted by the treasury department is responsible for the action taken. St. Louis already has lost her Marine Hospital, and if the one at Memphis is taken away, the Father of Waters will have only the hospital at Cairo, Ill., to care for government river employees, sick or disabled.

The Marine Hospital here was established in 1882. It always has on hand an average of twenty patients, and the cost of its maintenance to Uncle Sam is \$14,000 a year.

American Medical Society.

The American Medical society has brought to a close its annual gathering, that was held this year in Boston, Mass., and attended by hundreds of physicians from over this country. Dr. J. T. Reddick went from here to participate in the session, and upon adjournment went to New York and other places on business and pleasure. He is expected back the last of this week.

Board of Health.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock the city board of health holds a meeting at the city hall for the purpose of de-

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

OPENING SERMON TONIGHT BY REV. HUGHLETT OF JACKSON—FULL PROGRAM

MISS BRADFORD IS NOW IN THE CITY

Rev. Fields and Dr. Davenport Will Baptise Converts in the Tennessee River—First Christian Church Little Ones Are Preparing for Children's Day.

This evening the 27th annual gathering of the Women's Foreign Missionary societies of the M. E. Memphis conference opens its session at the Broadway church, the convening sermon being delivered by Rev. M. A. Hughlett of Jackson, Tenn., his discourse to be followed with administering of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Tomorrow morning the convention business meeting starts and lasts for several days, with about 125 delegates present. Miss Laura Bradford, the secretary, arrived yesterday from Brownsville, Tenn., and is the guest of Mrs. Millie Davis of Kentucky avenue. The local committees met yesterday afternoon at the Broadway church and completed arrangements for the gathering.

Program.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Sermon, the Rev. A. M. Hughlett; sacrament of the Lord's supper, the Rev. T. J. Newell.

Wednesday, 9 a. m.—Devotional services, roll call, report of corresponding secretary; report of executive committee; report of treasurer; remarks, Miss Barnes, editor of Little Worker; devotional services, Mrs. Ada Cooper.

Wednesday, 3 p. m.—Memorial service, Mrs. Hattie Holland; report of women's board, Mrs. T. B. King; reports from Dyersburg district; reports from Union City district; reports from Brownsville district.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Address, Miss Alice Watters, of Sung Kong, China; address, Miss Layona Glenn, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—Praise and testimony meeting, Mrs. W. F. Crawford; report of fraternal delegate, Woman's Home Mission society; report from Memphis district; report from Jackson district; workers' conference, conducted by Mrs. J. C. Ottinger; devotional services, conducted by Mrs. J. C. Ottinger; devotional services, Mrs. Ada Cooper.

Thursday, 3 p. m.—Devotional service; paper, "A Visit to McTear School, China," Mrs. J. C. Sweeney; reports from Paris district; young people's rally, addresses by Misses Glenn, Waters and Barnes.

Thursday, 8 p. m.—Address, "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation," Mrs. A. M. Barnes.

Friday, 9 a. m.—Devotional service; report from Paducah district; report from standing committee; pledges taken; election of officers; election of reserve delegate to women's board; selection of place of next meeting; adjournment.

Tent Revival.

Rev. Davenport and Rev. Peter Fields will probably next Sunday baptize in the Tennessee river the many converts being made at the Methodist tent meeting on South Fifth near Jackson street. The converted parties have requested a baptism of this kind, and the date will be decided on shortly, and all those desiring will be immersed at that time.

Seventeen conversions and four church additions were made last evening at the meeting, where Dr. Davenport spoke on "Death of Balphazzar," "Spiritual Power" was spoken on yesterday morning by Rev. Fields. The gathering last night was the largest yet, the tent not being near large enough to accommodate the crowd.

Sunday morning Rev. Davenport spoke on "The Model City" and in the afternoon on "Rags and Riches." At night his theme was "The Unanswerable Question." Many conversions and church additions were made during the day.

Children's Day Rehearsals.

All the children of the First Chris-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

(Continued on Page Eight.)

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE PLANS ARE REJECTED

PROPOSED BY ENGINEER HOLMES FOR ENLARGING PLANT TO 250 LIGHTS

Want Plans For Dynamos and Electrical Machinery for 200 Lights and Engine and Boiler for 300 Lights.

The board of public works and joint light committee met yesterday afternoon in the council chamber to discuss the report of Engineer John W. Holmes in regard to the enlargement of the city electric light plant. All members were present including Dr. J. O. Taylor, late appointed to succeed Mr. E. E. Noble on the board of public works, who as yet has not taken the oath of office but will do so before the regular meeting of the board tomorrow afternoon.

Mayor Yeiser was in receipt of a letter and a document from Mr. George Edgar, of the Fort Wayne Electrical company, giving his views on what is required to fully equip the plant for supplying 250 street lights at a cost of from \$8,500 to \$9,000. This report was received and referred to Engineer Holmes.

Superintendent Keebler also presented a plan and specifications for an engine and boilers of 350 horse power, and electrical machinery, transformers, etc., for 350 street lights, all at an approximate cost of \$18,000. This document was also referred to Engineer Holmes.

The plans and recommendations of Engineer Holmes embraced the use of the present engine and boilers at the plant by adding another boiler and the necessary new electrical machinery, transformers, etc., for 200 lights at this time, and which would admit of increasing the capacity for 250 lights by the purchase of the additional 50 lamps at \$200 each. This plan, Mr. Holmes stated, would last fifteen or twenty years, and could be put in at a cost of \$13,700. Over an hour was consumed in discussing the report, Mr. Holmes explaining his reasons for the recommendations.

Objection to the report was made on the ground that the general council had ordered figures on a plant for 200 lights at this time with engine and boiler capacity for 300 lights. This will necessitate a new engine at a cost of about \$3,000 more.

A motion was made by Alderman Palmer to receive the report and to order Mr. Holmes to bring in plans and specifications for engine and boilers for 300 light capacity and electrical machines, etc., for 200 lights. This motion carried by a vote of 5 to 4. Those voting for it were Alderman Palmer, Hubbard and Bell and Councilmen Barnett and Williamson; those opposing the motion were Messrs. Noble, Rankin and Wilhelm and Councilman Katterjohn. Their opposition was based upon Mr. Holmes' being qualified to pass on the question, an issue report being the result of a minute consideration of all data connected with the matter.

Mr. Holmes will immediately take up the matter as outlined by the resolution and report to the board and committee, at the earliest date practicable. The meeting adjourned.

The board of public works then held a brief session and authorized the Paducah Traction company to make changes in poles on Madison street, and also refused the request to permit the band stand to remain in front of the market house.

NEW ORLEANS HOT AFTER THE MOSQUITOES.

Will Spend \$900 Daily in Effort to Stamp Out the Fever Producers.

New Orleans, June 11.—A summer sanitary campaign, having for its special object the extermination of mosquitoes which transmit yellow fever, was inaugurated in New Orleans today. The city proposes to spend about \$900 a day on this work during the summer months. The work is based largely upon the experience gained last summer during the yellow fever outbreak. Mayor Behrman and a committee today decided to use 125 laborers and forty carts daily in addition to the regular street cleaning force, flushing sewers and drains, cutting and burning grass and weeding vacant property and spreading oil over the surface of stagnant pools. The work is to begin June 18. The expense is provided for by an appropriation of the city council.

LITTLE BOY DIED.

Son of Mr. Thomas Read Be Buried Today at Oak Grove Cemetery.

The two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Read of 413 N. street died yesterday, and the body will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock in Oak Grove cemetery.

BIKE THIEVES KEEP STEALING

ALLEN JOHNSON, COLORED, AND GEO. MADAMS, WHITE, ARE VICTIMS.

Clarence Ferguson Claims That Two Negroes Held Him Up on Levee in Broad Daylight.

The bicycle thieves continue plying their nefarious calling around over the city, and scarcely a day passes but what some wheel is stolen. Yesterday the officers got a report of two that were swiped. Allen Johnson, colored, works at the Palmer, and informed the authorities that his wheel was taken. Mr. George McAdams of 1216 Clay street had gone to the home of Mr. George Bondurant on Kentucky avenue, and left his wheel standing out in front while he was inside. When he started to leave McAdams found his wheel gone the mysterious way of the twenty others in the past month or two.

Bold Robbery.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock Clarence Ferguson, of the Maxon's Mill section of the county, went to the foot of Jefferson street to see a fisherman. Finishing his business, he started up the levee and at first was met by two negroes, one of whom covered him with a revolver while the two went through Ferguson's pockets and stole \$10.75. One of them took the money from the pocketbook and then threw the empty purse back at the victim. One of the burglars then "skiddooed" down the river front behind the warehouses, while the other went out Jefferson.

Ferguson immediately reported the case to the officers, who detailed Patrolman Emile Goureaux on the case, and this excellent sleuth was not over a few hours in tracing down the men, whom he found out about Ninth and Washington streets. Ferguson looked them over and positively identifies them as the daylight highwaymen. One gave the name of James Vanhook and the other William Williams.

This is the boldest robbery occurring here for years, happening in broad daylight, and on the part of the levee where several hundred people are always passing and working.

Grates Stolen.

Mrs. Jake Thompson of West Jefferson street yesterday informed the authorities that some thief had slipped into the stable and stolen several fire place grates stored there.

Low Rates to the Home Coming.

On account of the Home Coming for Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., the Southern Railway will sell tickets from all of its stations to Louisville at rate of one first class fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip on June 11, 12 and 13, with return limit of June 23, 1906. An extension of this limit may be obtained to leave Louisville not later than thirty days from date of sale, by depositing ticket with the joint agent and making payment of fifty cent fee.

An elaborate programme has been arranged and the occasion will prove an exceedingly interesting one to all Kentuckians. A number of special trains have been arranged for from St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Texas and other points in the west, southwest and southeast and a large number of ex-Kentuckians will return to their native state to visit old friends and relatives. Home Coming will be held at a number of points throughout the state. In order to enable those who desire to attend these celebrations, tickets will be sold from Louisville to points in Kentucky on June 16, 17 and 18, to original purchasers of round trip tickets to Louisville account of the Home Coming, at rate of one first class fare plus twenty-five cents round trip, minimum fifty cents, with return limit of July 23, 1906.

For schedule and additional information, call on any agent of the Southern Railway or C. H. HUNGERFORD, D. P. A., 234 Fourth ave., Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKIAN LEFT STATE JUST EIGHTY YEARS AGO

Coming to Louisville With One Hundred Citizens of Columbia, Mo.

Columbia, Mo., June 11.—One hundred well known persons of Boone county have given their names to the Wabash agent for tickets for the special cars which will run to Louisville Tuesday for home-coming week. R. H. Smith, of Columbia, will enter the contest for the son of Kentucky that has been away from the state the longest period of time. He left Kentucky in April, 1826 and has been away from that state eighty years and ten days.

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M'CRACKEN'S COMMISSIONER

MR. MUSCOE BURNETT GOES TO LOUISVILLE TONIGHT.

He Is the McCracken County Representative Selected by Governor Beckham.

Mr. Muscoe Burnett, superintendent of the water plant, goes to Louisville to be present tomorrow when the "Home Coming Week" festival starts. He is the commissioner selected by Governor Beckham to represent McCracken County at the gathering, and, although empowered to choose a deputy commissioner, matron and maid of honor, none were selected by Mr. Burnett.

While in Louisville Mr. Burnett will get the names of people who intend coming to Paducah June 19th, one week from today, to participate in the "Home Coming day" to be held by Paducah and McCracken county. There will be many former residents of this city and county participating in the Louisville gathering, and it is the desire of all to get them down to the local celebration in order that all can be welcomed back home once more.

The main orator of the day will be Hon. Hal S. Corbett, one of the most eloquent attorneys of the present generation, who will deliver an address. Numerous other features have been arranged for the assembly.

Mr. Burnett expects to be gone several days at Louisville.

Budwiser, king of bottled beer, in family-size cases of two dozen bottles to the case delivered to any part of the city on short notice. Anheuser-Busch Brewing association branch. Both 'phones 112. J. H. Steffen, manager.

PADUCAH CHAUTAUQUA

Wallace Park June 15-24, 1906

Program:

Friday, June 15.

- 1—Address of Welcome.....
- 2—President John S. Bleeker.....
- 3—15—What the Program Committee Tried to do.....Dr. J. R. Coleman
- 4—30—Outline of Program and plan of Chautauqua.....Supt. James H. Shaw
- 5—45—Lecture "Psychology of Fear and Worry".....Dr. Stanley L. Krebs
- 6—7:30—Concert.....
- 7—Lady Washington Quartet
- 8—Humorous lecture "The Smile That Won't Come Off".....
- 9—Mr. Herbert Leon Cope

Saturday, June 16.

Children's Day.

- School children of McCracken county 16 years old and under admitted free.
- 10:30—Lecture "Telepathy".....Dr. Krebs
- 2—Humorous Lecture.....Herbert L. Cope
- 4—Concert.....
- 7:30—Concert.....Lady Washington Quartet
- 8—Lady Washington.....
- 8—An Evening of Magic.....Robert Wassman

Sunday, June 17.

- 1—Address.....Capt. Richard P. Hobson
- 4—Reading "The Bronsons".....Wallace Bruce Arnsbury, music
- 7—Chautauqua Vesper.....
- 7:30—Music.....Lady Washingtons
- 8—Address "The Hidden Hand".....Dr. S. L. Krebs

Monday, June 18.

- 8:30—Children's Physical Culture.....
- 9:30—Health Lecture.....Prof. U. G. Fletcher
- 10:30—"Five Big Things in Your Head".....Dr. Krebs
- 2—"Ballads of Bourbonnais".....Mr. Arnsbury, music, Lady Washingtons
- 4—Lecture—Recital "Childhood in Poetry".....Miss Ruth Hemenway
- 7:30—Concert.....Lady Washingtons
- 8—Humorous Lecture "The Snollygoster in Politics".....Col. H. W. J. Ham

Tuesday, June 19.

- 8:30—Children's Athletics.....
- 9:30—Health Lecture.....
- 10:30—"Dreams and Premonitions".....Dr. Krebs
- 2—"Old Times in Dixie".....Col. H. W. J. Ham
- 4—Lecture Recital "The Rise of the Historical Novel" Reading of "If I Were King".....Miss Hemenway
- 7:30—Concert.....Lady Washingtons
- 8—"Richelieu".....Wallace Bruce Arnsbury

SOUNDS LIKE HE FED AT SHERRY'S

H. BLEAKIE TOUCHED TO \$10 TUNE YESTERDAY FOR HIS ACTION.

Refused to Pay Whitehead for Dinner He Partook of—Two Cow Owners Before the Court.

The meal eaten at Whitehead's restaurant by H. Bleakie, who then refused to pay for it, has proven about the costliest meal he ever partook of, as it ultimately cost him about \$15. He ate the meal several days ago at the restaurant on Broadway near Second street, and then declined to pay for the victuals. Whitehead had him arrested and yesterday Judge Sanders fined Bleakie \$10 and costs. His right name is Blackmore and he is a former railroad engineer who has been expelled from the brotherhood.

Elmore Fathe and Wilmore Fathe were each fined \$5 and costs for cursing Charles Iseman, while Lawrence Duncan was assessed \$10 and costs for participating in the cursing match.

Sam Lee, the Chinese laundryman, and Charles Cook, the telephone lineman were each fined \$10 and costs for engaging in a fight Saturday at the laundry, where they fell out because Cook had lost his laundry ticket and Lee would not give the other over his package of clothes without the coupon.

Matt Miller was given a continuance until tomorrow of the disorderly conduct charge.

Howard Warden was fined \$5, his cow getting caught on the street, while the similar warrant against W. L. R. Hudnall was continued until today.

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\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY
Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce We Will Sell You a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80 (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.80)

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire. Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable offer.

COASTER-BRAKES, built-up wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big **SUNDAY** catalogue, but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING. DO NOT WAIT.** bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it now.

HEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.

Good Morning!

Did you swallow your share of dust last night? I have a full line of

Garden Hose, Nozzels, Sprinkling Sleds,

etc., various grades and various prices.

Help your neighbor keep down the dust.

Ed D. Hannan

Both Phones 201. 133 South Fourth St., 325 Kentucky Avenue.

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General Cartage Business,

Superior Facilities for Handling Freight, Machinery and Household Goods. Office 2nd and Monroe Both 'Phones

P. D. Fitzpatrick, Supt.

General Street Work of City and Its Progress at Present

THE CONCRETE PAVEMENTS FINISHED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE OUT TO FOURTH AND MIDDLE OF STREET THOROUGHLY CLEANED—BITULITHIC PEOPLE STARTED STREET ROLLER YESTERDAY IN EXCAVATED PART OF AVENUE—NEW CROSSING BUILT AT 25TH AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

Contractor Bridges has finished the concrete sidewalks on both sides of Kentucky avenue from First to Fourth street, having performed the entire work inside three weeks, after the board of public works ordered him if he did not proceed that they would take the contract from him and do the work themselves.

Yesterday the contractor's men finished cleaning up the street of whatever material or rubbish was left. This accumulation was carted away and the avenue is now a finished, reconstructed thoroughfare from First to Fourth street.

Contractor Bridges' men are fast completing the sidewalks on Jefferson between Second and Fifth, and it is believed that by the time this is completed the bitulithic work will have advanced far enough on the avenue out from Fourth street so the pavement can be commenced there and carried along immediately behind the bitulithic operations. As the sidewalk is finished the board of public works compels the contractors to clean up the street thoroughly.

Built New Crossing.

Today Inspector Elliott's men will finish constructing the crossing at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, where heretofore the people could not get across the street during bad weather on account of the grade at certain places being so high that water accumulated and backed up the way. Now the inspector has taken cinders and gravel and built a high place so the people could get back and forth across the highway during any kind of weather.

Bitulithic Started.

Yesterday morning the huge street roller of the bitulithic people was put to work rolling the bottom of Kentucky avenue where it is dug up between Fourth and Fifth streets, in preparing for the bitulithic composition which goes down immediately. The mammoth iron monster is being operated back and forth up and down the excavated block, and the bottom of the thoroughfare made smooth and compact, so the weight of the bitulithic will not affect the solidity of the highway when spread.

The contractor has not a very large force of men at work, but is increasing the force. He cannot yet tell just exactly what day he will begin placing the bitulithic, but this may start any morning, according to how fast the rolling and excavation work goes on, disposition of that determining the other.

The avenue has been so light that vehicles could drive through from Fourth to Fifth, but the Fourth street end of the thoroughfare was yesterday fenced so as to prevent anyone from passing and interfering with the work.

Storm Sewer Work.

Contractor Gardner and Robertson expected to start their storm sewer for Jefferson and Fifth street yesterday morning, but on account of not having entirely completed their work on Sixth between Broadway and Kentucky avenue they will not get started at Fifth on Jefferson for a day or two yet.

REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL WAR

Gen. Basil Duke, in Home and Farm.

It would be difficult to induce the people of the south to admit that any man—even another of their own most revered heroes—is worthy to be ranked on the same level with Gen. Lee. But if any of the great men of the confederacy shall in the estimation of his countrymen or by the verdict of history, be accorded that extraordinary eminence, it will be, I believe, Albert Sidney Johnston. Not that the fame of the one is commensurate with that of the other. Men of action must be judged chiefly by their records, and no record of the civil war, on either side, can bear comparison with that of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Johnston's confederate career was brief; closed by a premature but glorious death before opportunity was afforded him to prove by actual performance all of what he might be capable, and even the recognition which can be justly given only to accomplished work. Gen. Lee's record was not only well nigh unexampled as a master of offense-defensive warfare and remarkable in all respects, but it was complete. He served with active, incessant effort from the inception to the close of the struggle. His name was identified with its every phase and vicissitude. His influence and leadership were felt and acknowledged wherever the confederate banner waved and confederate soldiers fought. He became the idol of the southern armies and the southern people. In the latter days of the war the confederate soldiers everywhere looked to him for inspiration. Whether battling and starving in Tennessee and Georgia, in Louisiana, or Arkansas; whether raiding in Kentucky or holding the shattered forts of the coast and the gulf against the storm of shell poured upon them from the monitors, they spoke his name as a talisman when hope was failing and disaster seemed irremediable, and believed that he would turn the tide of adverse fortune and save the cause for which we strove. This invincible faith in him was as strong among troops who never saw or directly served under him, as with that band of heroes whom he immediately commanded, and who had been taught it by the many victories they had won under his eye.

Gen. Johnston was not accorded this universal sympathy, confidence and admiration. Indeed it was the lot of no man to receive such indorsement at the date when he met death on the field of Shiloh. On the contrary, he had been the recipient in larger measures than any other confederate general, perhaps, of that criticism which, in the earlier days of the war, spared no commander who did not accomplish extraordinary results with altogether inadequate means—criticism from which even Gen. Lee was not entirely exempt in his earlier command—and his retreat from Kentucky, although perfectly justified by the strategic situation and necessitated

by military circumstances, utterly beyond his control, subjected him to censure as bitter as it was unjust. One of the most unmistakable evidences of his capacity was the fact that he succeeded in so brief a time and under arduous difficulties, in completely reversing public opinion and recovering the enthusiastic support of those previously estranged; and this was not merely a compassionate sentiment evoked by his heroic death, but a real conviction that he was equal to the situation, which became general so soon as he concentrated at Corinth and advanced to attack Grant at Pittsburg Landing.

Nor is it his least claim to magnanimity and moral grandeur that he neither resented criticism which he knew to be undeserved, nor was deterred by it from deliberate adherence to what he believed the wisest policy.

It is generally conceded that the one campaign which Gen. Johnston conducted during the civil war, and the one battle that he fought, should rank him very high as a commander. In the estimation of many competent military critics, neither was excelled in the operations of the entire war upon either side. He was forced to abandon the line he at first attempted to hold in Kentucky by the immense numerical superiority and better equipment of the federal forces marshalled to assault it; but the unhesitating promptness with which he acted, instantly realizing the nature and full scope of the situation, and as instantly proceeding to meet it, quitting Bowling Green without a moment's delay, evacuating Nashville, marching across and out of Tennessee, rousing meanwhile a roar of popular indignation by his apparent sacrifice of all he was expected to defend; but by this rapidity of movement effecting a concentration of all forces at his command, of every available man, at the point which it was most important to protect, in the vicinity where he might hope to deliver battle with best hope of success, and at a time when successful battle would recover all he had relinquished—certainly all this proves him to have possessed strategic ability of the highest order. Nor can it be denied that the disposition of his troops preceeding his attack at Shiloh and the successful progress of the attack until he was killed, entitle him to be considered an unusually skillful tactician. Most assuredly his conduct both of the campaign and the battle conclusively demonstrated that he had in rare measure that most essential quality of the great captain—prompt, unflinching decision.

In no campaign in the west during the war was the initiative taken upon the confederate side anything like so boldly and pressed so vigorously and with such promise of success that would have given decisive results. It is almost impossible to doubt that had Gen. Johnston survived, the con-

federate victory of the first day at Shiloh would have been complete. In that event we may claim that the recovery of Tennessee and Kentucky and the confederate occupation of all that territory would have certainly followed.

A general who could plan and successfully execute one such campaign might surely be expected, with opportunity, to accomplish other things of like nature; and we are justified, therefore, in believing that had Gen. Johnston lived to the close of the war his confederate record would have been inferior to none.

Moreover, it should be remembered that while Shiloh was a drawn battle, the campaign, beginning with the retreat from Bowling Green, must be regarded as a successful one; although not nearly so much so, of course, as it would have been after complete victory at Shiloh. The plan of federal invasion, of which the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry were the initial steps, and the concentration of all the troops under Grant, soon to be joined by those under Buell, at Pittsburg Landing was the most important preparatory measure, was thoroughly disconcerted, indeed thwarted, by Johnston's rapid concentration at Corinth and subsequent attack at Shiloh. This plan contemplated the occupation of Corinth during the month of April, 1862, as early in the month as practicable, and, if possible, before any confederate force had reached there. If any such force had gotten there it was to be beaten by the combined armies of Grant and Buell.

Corinth was located at the intersection of the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads, and these two railroads controlled almost the entire transportation of the south, from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic coast, and from the Tennessee river to the gulf. Had the plan been carried out as originally projected, and as soon, the fall of the confederacy would have occurred the federal commanders had gotten to Corinth before the confederates, preventing Johnston from effecting a junction of the troops under his immediate command with those under Beauregard and Polk, or if he had been attacked immediately after such junction by the overwhelmingly superior forces of Grant and Buell combined, the result in either event would have been almost certainly fatal to his army and to the confederacy. His early divination of the intentions of his antagonists, quick decision and prompt action parried the danger. By concentrating so speedily that he was able to fight Grant singly and defeat him, and striking so soon as he got within reach of his enemy, he so crippled the army of invasion as to delay it march until ample preparation to meet it could be made, one of the two important railway lines was prevented from falling into its hands, and the immediate and extensive occupation of southern territory, which had seemed imminent, was no longer threatened.

No one, however, can form a just estimate of Gen. Johnston as a soldier without some knowledge of his service in the old army, nor understand how great a man he was, except from the testimony of those who knew him in his private life. In the next issue of Home and Farm I shall attempt to briefly furnish some of this information.

Grand Opening Ball.

Ozark Hotel, Creal Springs, Ill.—The new management of the Ozark Hotel, Creal Springs, Ill., will give an opening ball and banquet on Friday night, June 15, 1906, and extends a hearty invitation to all the old and new patrons.

MRS. DAN'L HARKNESS, Prop.

—Trade your old bicycle in and get a new one from Williams' Bicycle Co.

200 VOICES

WILL SING "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" AND "AMERICA."

At Laying of Corner Stone of New Capitol at Frankfort Next Saturday.

Frankfort, Ky., June 11.—Plans for the exercises at the laying of the corner stone at the new capitol building next Saturday, are being completed by the Business Men's Club and the Ladies' Committee. One of the features of the exercises will be the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "America," by a chorus of two hundred voices. The delegates will be entertained by the Business Men's Club.

The following is the program of the exercises:

Procession:—Governor and capitol building state officials, speakers, invited guests, military, civic bodies and Fraternal orders, form on Broadway and adjacent streets at old capitol, under direction of chief marshal and assistants, at 10:30 a. m., and will move at 11:00 a. m. east on Broadway to Ann street, south on Ann to Main, west on Main to Washington, south on Washington to Wapping, east on Wapping to St. Clair, south on St. Clair to Second, east on Second to Capitol avenue, south on Capitol avenue to new capitol grounds.

Master of Ceremonies—Gen. D. W. Lindsey.

11:30 a. m.—Music by band and grand chorus, "America."

Invocation—Rev. Dr. J. McCluskey Blaney.

Music.

Address by Hon. H. V. McChesney, secretary of state and member of capitol commission.

Music.

Address—Hon. Wm. Lindsay.

Music.

Ceremonial laying of cornerstone and address by governor J. C. W. Beckham.

Placing the deposits in cornerstone by Hon. E. E. Home, mayor of Frankfort.

Music—Grand Chorus—"Old Kentucky Home."

Brief addresses by ex-governors, distinguished Kentuckians and ex-Kentuckians.

Music.

Benediction—Rev. D. C. R. Hudson.

CLAIM NOTICE.

McCracken Circuit Court. George D. Heyman, etc. Plaintiffs, vs. Equity, Nathan Heyman, etc. defendants.

Ordered that this action be referred to Cecil Reed Master Commissioner of the McCracken Circuit Court to take proof of assets and liabilities of the estate of Rosa Heyman, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to properly verify and file the same before said commissioner, on or before the 1st day of the next September term of said court, or they will be forever barred from asserting any claim against the assets in the hands of Nathan Heyman, executor of said estate unadministered, and all persons are hereby enjoined and restrained from collecting their claims against said estate except through this suit, and it is ordered that this order be published in the Paducah Daily Register as required by law.

Given under my hand, as clerk of said court, this the 5th day of June, 1906.

J. A. MILLER, Clerk.

By W. C. KIDD, D. C. HENRY BURNETT, Attorney.

We have on hand For Sale:

- 3 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 5 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 5/4 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 8 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 10 Horse Power Motor.
- 1 200 Light Dynamo.

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PRIVATE AMBULANCE
for Sick and Injured Only.

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PADUCAH, KY.

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PADUCAH UNDERTAKING CO., UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

BOTH PHONES
NO. 110

203-205 S. THIRD ST.

GREAT SALE WALL PAPER STORE Moved to 315 Broadway

WE ARE NOW SHOWING THE BEST VALUES IN WALLPAPER THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THE BARGAINS WE HAVE TO OFFER YOU.

For the next few days Wallpaper that is usually sold elsewhere at 20 cents per roll, we will sell for 15c per roll.

...Paper usually sold at 10c we will sell for 8c.

...Paper usually sold at 8c we will sell at 5c.

We carry a large and complete line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, and Window Shades in all colors. A large line of roofing and building papers, canvases and tacks.

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Anyone failing to receive this paper
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The Register office at once. Tele-
phone Cumberland 318.



Tuesday Mornin, June 12, 1906.

Protecting the Public.

"Without attempting to fix the blame for the accidents to pedestrians on Kentucky avenue, and without intending to censure it is respectfully suggested that citizens look to the board of public works for protection against obstructions in the street."—Paducah Sun.

The Sun is eminently correct in what it has to say, and the board of public works has been fully alive to the dangers along the thoroughfares under reconstruction, and almost every meeting orders are issued for the safety of the public, but under the present system it is impossible to get quick action. Six superintendents are subject to the orders of the board, the city engineer, the street inspector, sewer inspector, market master, wharf master and superintendent of the light plant.

When action is taken on matters in any of those departments, the clerk of the board sends the notices and papers to the respective heads; as the clerk is not a member of the board, his duties end for he has no authority to see that the orders of the board are carried out, and it is a week before the board meets again and ascertains whether or not the matter has been attended to, neither of the members being authorized to act for the board during the intervals between meetings, and in order to follow up matters promptly or to pass upon small matters that are continually arising, consent of the three members must be obtained.

President Noble has struck the key-note in an interview in one of the papers, and that is to clothe the president with the power to act for the board except when it is in session, except upon important matters, and as this would take a greater portion of that officer's time, he suggests a salary commensurate with the service rendered. This of course, could not be done until the expiration of the term of the present board.

Each head of a department is supposed to carry out the orders of the board at once but it often occurs that a press of other matters causes delay and no member of the board feels at liberty to spur up any of the delinquents. The time a person fell in a trench on Kentucky avenue some nights ago, that very afternoon orders were given to bridge the trenches and place barriers along the dangerous places, but the contractors did not get the notice for twenty-four hours.

It is small things in all business that need the most watchful care and those are the things that cause accidents and annoyance. Whatever may be the fault, the public is entitled to protection against all possible accidents, a matter that should be impressed on every contractor and official in any way identified with the control or supervision of the streets, and the board of public works should adopt such rules as will insure its orders being carried out to the letter.

Municipal Ownership.

Attention is respectfully called to the fact that at Wellston, Ohio, the water and light plants are owned by the city and those utilities are not only self-sustaining but help pay off the bonded indebtedness of the city. In addition to this the consumers of light in that city only pay four cents per 1,000 watts per current. The people who oppose municipal ownership of water and light either have not investigated the matter or they permit the corporations to do their thinking for them.

Owensboro expects to turn water into the mains of the municipal plant now being completed by that city, in a few days. The city attorney has been instructed to file suit to compel the old water company to remove its pipes from the streets. The company at Owensboro has faught the city owning a water plant for years but the city has won out in every court and now the city and people are after the old company with a vengeance. When the people of a city determine to own a water plant, it is folly for any set of men to undertake to thwart them. It is true that litigation is expensive, but it falls heaviest on the loser, and the owners of the water companies are generally the losers.

HEARD ON THE STREETS

"Now, that the cow law is being enforced," said a lady to me yesterday, "I wish you newspaper men would take up the question of the curfew. There was once a law to this effect, I believe, but if there is still one in existence no attention is being paid to it. Children of all ages can be seen and heard—particularly the latter—on the streets until after ten o'clock at night."

The lady is right. There should be such a law, or if there is one it should be enforced. I do not believe in curtailing the pleasure of the little ones too much. They should be permitted to get all the joy and pleasure possible out of life, for childhood passes all too quickly; but there should be a time limit at night, mainly for the benefit of some of the children who will not be controlled by their parents, who, in many cases do not know where they are, and are naturally very uneasy about them.

Now, I too, have seen boys but little over ten years old out as late as eleven o'clock. Without going into details, there are a dozen reasons why this should not be allowed.

Now that school is over for the summer, the little folks have plenty of time to play these long days, and the curfew should be sounded at a reasonable hour, and the little ones compelled to go home.

Street cars and traction companies are the targets for whiffs of abuse, criticism and profanity in all cities, and Paducah is no exception.

Nearly every day some "passing remarks" are heard on the street about our system, not altogether complimentary. The chief kick here seems to be about the noisiness of the cars, the shrieks and groans of the wheels on the curves, the rattle or burring noise of the motors, and most particularly of the loud and almost constant ringing of the gongs.

Of course, it is necessary under ordinary circumstances, to use the gong to warn pedestrians at crossings, but there is no sense in ringing the gong all the way through the square when the track is clear.

In the larger cities the gong is used only on approaching a crossing and then struck a few times as possible; to warn a pedestrian who is about to cross the track; when a wagon is obstructing the rails, or when cars are passing.

One gentleman said yesterday that there was no use for the gong to be sounded on many of the Paducah cars, for they could be heard coming two blocks away.

THE LISTENER.

"This India ink," said the clever Chinese art student, "has no more right to be called Indian than your American redskins have to that name. For India ink all comes from China, and India never produced a stick of it."

"Anhui, my own province, is the place where India ink is made. The best of the ink is kept at home for the use of the royal scribes and the official literati. It is only the lower grade that is exported. This lower grade sells at wholesale in Anhui for \$1,500 a ton.

"The very best grade of India ink, the kind rich with gold, is worth \$75,000 a ton.

"The constituents of India ink are colza oil, pork fat, lampblack, glue, musk, gold leaf and the oil of a poisonous tree—the heng—which grows only in the Yangtze valley.

"After the admixture of the oils, the lampblack, the fat and the glue the resultant paste is beaten for many hours with steel hammers upon wooden anvils, and during that long beating certain quantities of musk and of gold leaf are added, the musk to give the ink perfume, the gold to give it luster.

"Afterward the ink is dried for three weeks in molds. The sticks are then decorated, the most artistic scribes gilding them with very beautiful Chinese characters.

"There is no ink worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with ours—an ink redolent of musk and bright with gold."

TOWNSEND LAD OPERATED ON

DOCTORS HAD TO LAY OPEN THE LAD'S LEG YESTERDAY.

Mrs. J. A. Burradell Has Been Moved From Hospital to Home On South Third—Other Ailing.

Louis, the little boy of Mrs. Linda Townsend, was operated on yesterday by physicians at their home in 315 Madison street, at which time the little fellow's limb was cut open to relieve a great accumulation of pus and corruption. The boy has been suffering from rheumatism and malarial fever for the past week or two.

Finger Broken.
Mr. F. N. Gardner, Jr., is suffering from a broken thumb, caused by tripping over a plank and falling with a rifle in his hand. The firearm caught his hand.

Thrown Out of Wagon.
Claude Ford, driver of his father's wagon, was on the river front levee yesterday morning when the horse ran away, turned over the vehicle and threw out the lad, whose knees and limbs were painfully injured.

Cut His Chin.
Dr. F. B. Hitt, druggist at McPherson's, has a deep hole cut in his chin caused by falling from a chair on which he was standing, reaching up on the shelf after some medicine. The chin struck the show case in falling.

Cut Ear Nearly Off.
Mr. Ben Weille is suffering from a painful cut upon his right ear. He was winding up the crank on his automobile when he slipped and fell against the machine, cutting the ear nearly in two, it requiring several stitches to close the wound.

Moved Home.

Mrs. J. A. Burradell was yesterday taken from her private ward in Riverside hospital to her residence at 1333 South Third street, she having recovered sufficiently from the operation to be taken home. She was moved in Undertaker Guy Nance's ambulance.

Brother Shot.

Mr. Clarence Dickerson, of the livery stable on Jefferson near Third, yesterday morning left for Blodgett, Mo., where he was called by a message announcing that Sunday his brother, Fireman Otto Dickerson, of a railroad out of Blodgett, was shot in the shoulder by a policeman, and seriously hurt. No details were given.

SOME CURIOUS AND ODDITIES

The biologist brushed a fly out of his beard.

"It is early for these pests," he said. "I wish we could exterminate flies. They are as useless and as harmful as snakes."

"And how prolific! From June to September the average fly mother accumulates a family of 2,000,000 children. If all these children lived the flies would crowd mankind off the earth."

"But flies, as it fortunately happens, are particularly afflicted with microscopic parasites and with innumerable sorts of germ diseases. These things kill them off, and they are also killed off by birds and bats and toads."

"An odd fact about flies is that they never sit down. They could if they would—their hind legs would fold under them like a dog's or a horse's. But no; no sitting down for Mr. Fly. He comes into the world on his feet and on his feet he departs. Think of it, not to sit down once from birth to death!"

"If you want to see an oddity," an undertaker said, "go to a cemetery and note how, in the erection of old-fashioned tombs, they lower into place the marble slabs."

"These marble slabs are not lowered by means of a derrick. They are lowered by hand. The work is so delicate, you see, and it is so necessary not to chip the edges of the stones, that only hand-work answers."

"You wonder, I suppose, how the men avoid pinching or crushing their fingers as they lower a great slab of marble on to its marble base. Well, they accomplish this by lowering the stone upon lumps of sugar arranged in orderly lines and then gradually dissolve the sugar by squirting water over it."

"All the huge, flat stones of old-fashioned tombs or vaults are lowered by hand on to lumps of sugar."

A German scientist, after several years spent in experiments, has calculated the value of a flash of lightning in electric current at \$1,400.

A MONARCHY NOT REPUBLIC

SAYS A SYRACUSE PREACHER, OF THIS GOVERNMENT UNDER ROOSEVELT.

Says We Have Fallen Into a Scandal Mongering Epoch—Dplore Pack-ers Investigation.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 14.—Chancellor Day in his annual baccalaureate sermon Sunday re-affirmed his attitude toward corporations, saying they were the logical result of the great strides that the world is making. He again issued a warning against the assumption of too much power by the president, and in referring to the reports of conditions in packing town slaughter houses said that if one hundredth part of what was printed was true, people would be dying by tens of thousands.

"When senators and representatives," said Chancellor Day, "receive orders from the executive, when appeals to popular passion are made to force them to action to which their sound judgment and honest convictions are opposed, the government by the people and for the people becomes a misnomer and a deception. In that hour we are a monarchy without the name."

"It is to be hoped that we are not so dazed and daft by an office that has grown great with our greatness that it may be permitted to set aside scruples, senators and congresses."

"Recently pressure was brought by a message, the purpose of which the senators instantly understood and which evidently was intended to appeal to long prepared prejudices of the people."

"Is this the method of legislation to which this great nation has descended? Is this new way the best way to make our laws? The people should be awakened to the danger that threatens representative government."

Epoch of Scandal.

"We have fallen into a scandal mongering epoch. The foul harpies of slander have created a condition and all of the civilized world is nauseated at the thought of us. It has cost us tens of millions of money and the respect of mankind. It will and should cost our self-respect if we do not burn out with the caustic of a hot indignation this sore of slander."

"The scandal monger who drags the people through slaughter houses to exhibit in loathsome forms the food of their tables by exaggeration and misquoting stories of things that always must be offensive at best, are mistaken agitators and especially dangerous to us as a people at this time."

A man writes a book or publishes a series of magazine articles and makes frantic effort to have a condition of frenzy created that will sell his foul-smelling pages to a people delirious with the fever of sensationalism. If what such a scandal monger says were an hundredth part true, the people would be dying by the tens of thousands, or the doctors all are mistaken."

Roosevelt to Urge Public Ownership Of Coal Lands

Washington, June 11.—Just as soon as he is through with the meat-packing industry President Roosevelt will enter upon another task, which may attract world-wide attention and lead to prolonged discussion in this country. He proposes the government ownership of such coal and oil lands as have not already passed to private or corporate ownership. He will endeavor to prevent another acre of land having coal or petroleum deposits from passing out of the control of the government, so far as the fee is concerned.

With this end in view he designs to withdraw from entry about 40,000,000 acres of the public domain which have not been taken up and which are known to contain coal, oil, or other mineral deposits.

These lands are situated in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Montana and the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

To Prevent Monopoly.

The president is taking this step to prevent the country from being monopolized and to check the Standard Oil company. He has been very much impressed with the manner in which the Standard has operated and in which two great railroads have obtained control of much of the bituminous coal east of the Ohio river and monopolized the transportation of the rest.

He has been informed that in the West the railroads and corporations allied with them have a practical

monopoly of the coal lands now being exploited.

He was forced to give attention to the Western situation by the difficulty he and Senator La Follette had in preventing the adoption of an amendment to the bill relating to the affairs of the five civilized tribes, which would place in the hands of the lessees permanently all coal lands now being operated by them in Indian Territory.

He has concluded that the only way to prevent the monopolizing of the coal and oil lands still unoccupied is to make it impossible for private capital to get the lands.

Matter Under Inquiry.

The attorney general is now investigating this matter, with a view to ascertaining how the matter can be worked out and what legislation is necessary to protect for the benefit of posterity these lands. There is one problem about Indian Territory which differs from that presented by other sections. In that Territory the government would have to stand as the sponsor of the Indians.

These proposals of the president will probably be regarded by many as more radical and tending more toward socialism than his suggestion made in his second "muck-rake" speech that large fortunes be limited by a tax on inheritances which would bring them down to a specified figure and within healthy limits.

PUBLICITY AND PANACEA

FOR CORPORATE ABUSES

HENRY CLEWS, MILLIONAIRE BANKER AND FINANCIER GIVES HIS IDEA.

The Legislatures of all the states should respond to the popular agitation for publicity by passing laws requiring all corporations, including banks and trust companies, to make at least semiannual reports of their condition. Only the insolvent and the crooked would have anything to fear from this wholesale publicity. The opposition to publicity shown by the New York state banking interest has been surpassed by some of the small life insurance interests, as in New Jersey, where it has choked off groaning, and they have aroused fresh suspicions and much adverse criticism thereby. It is not surprising that many are led to suspect there is much still concealed that ought to be revealed.

This desire for secrecy is obviously in defiance of public sentiment, and legislatures should make the house cleaning thorough.

Turning to the railways, we find the need of stricter laws in matters that favor a few at the expense of the many, as, for instance, in the giving of rebates. To prevent these, not a mere fine, which can be easily paid, should be imposed, but the offense should be made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment. Railway officials would then, with the danger of an indictment and a term in prison before them, hesitate to violate the law.

In the limelight of publicity the irregular rebate practice of the railways for the benefit of large and favored shippers would be impossible, and equally so would have been the go-as-you-please and extravagant management of the life insurance companies as revealed by the insurance investigation.

We are passing through a reform—yes, a revolutionary period—in business affairs. But good will come out of it, for with improved business methods will come a higher sense of responsibility and a keener perception of duty, which cannot fail to inspire correspondingly greater confidence and produce more certain results. We shall thus have more conservatism in business and fewer speculative hazards and crookedness than before.

The accounting and publicity I advocate would expose, check and prevent the irregularities and the one man power abuses that have ended in so many collapses.

A number of the local dramatic critics, to gain practical experience, are occupying the stage at the principal theatre in Tokio. Large audiences watch their histrionic efforts.

Three United States senators are worth more than \$10,000,000. They are William A. Clark, of Montana; Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

oi its own accord.

of commons are total abstainers.

While Siegfried was polishing his sword at Covent Garden Theatre, London, the other night, to cut the Sir Wilfred Lawson is said to be rejoiced over the fact that 150 of the new members of the British house anvil in half, the anvil slowly split

Just One Deed.

Nothing was done yesterday at the county clerk's office except one deed was filed for record, it being an indenture wherein William F. Hoerber and Fred Hoerber transfer to the Paducah Brewing association one piece of property at Sixth and Finley streets, and one piece at Twelfth and Harrison streets.

The Dick Fowler skips out for Cairo this morning at 8 o'clock and comes back tonight about eleven.

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NOTICE

List of new subscribers added by the East Tennessee Telephone company today:

2725—Hutchens, J. T., Res., city Tenn.

1360—Lang, Fred C., Res., Cochran Flats.

2777—Atchison, Miss Sue, Res., 427 N. 4th.

2724—Bigham, Lark, Res., 1303 Monroe.

2723—Davis, W. H., Res., 1318 Madison.

2766—Griswold, N. W., Res., Buckner Flats.

Like other commodities telephone service should be paid for according to its worth and value.

We have in the city over 3,000 subscribers or five times as many as the Independent Co.; outside of the city and within the county we have 63 times as many subscribers as the Independent Co. Yet we will place a telephone in your residence at the same rate the Independent Co. is supposed to charge and provide in addition, long distance facilities which will enable you to reach fifty million people from your home.

Call 300 for further information. EAST TENNESSEE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

NO INTEREST

BEING TAKEN IN BASEBALL ACCOUNT LOCALS POOR PLAYING.

As Paducah Slides Down the Column the Fans Quit the Game For Something More Cheering.

Standing of the Clubs.

Danville	23	16	Per.
Cairo	22	17	597
Vincennes	21	17	554
Paducah	19	20	487
Jacksonville	18	19	486
Mattoon	18	25	306

Results Sunday.

Cairo, 3; Vincennes, 2.
Paducah, 1; Danville, 7.
Jacksonville, 1; Mattoon, 0.

Results Yesterday.

Vincennes, 1; Paducah, 0.
Cairo, 1; Danville, 0.
Jacksonville, 13; Mattoon, 1.

Schedule For Today.

Vincennes at Paducah.
Danville at Cairo.
Mattoon at Jacksonville.

Rather a small crowd was out at the park yesterday to see Paducah walloped once more. Vincennes opened for three games and while the locals fought hard the visitors scored a victory. Unless heroic measures are adopted towards a reorganization of the team baseball is dead in this city for this season at least.

Vincennes	ab r bh po a e	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, ss.	4	0	0	0	3	0
French, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Wilkinson, 1b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Moran, 1b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Barbour, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
McClendon, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Donovan, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Matteson, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Whitley, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0

Totals	21	1	5	27	9	0
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Paducah	ab r bh po a e	0	0	0	0	0
Nippert, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
McClain, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Haas, 1b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wetzel, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lloyd, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Perry, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dowling, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Harbo, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0

Totals	25	0	1	27	11	3
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*Brahic batted for Miller in ninth inning.

Ins. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—RHE
Vin. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 5
Pad. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 3

Stolen bases—Barbour, Matteson, 2.

Sacrifice hit—French.
Double plays—Mitchell to French to Wilkinson.

Bases on balls—Off Whitley, 3; off Miller, 1.

Struck out—By Whitley, 5; by Miller, 6.

Left on bases—Vincennes, 5; Paducah, 1.

Time of game—1:20.
Umpire—Griffin.

Jacksonville, 13; Mattoon, 1.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 11.—Loose playing and much fumbling by the Mattoon players lost the game today. They seemed to develop a bad case of it like rats at the critical moment.

RHE
Jacksonville 13 15 3
Mattoon 1 6 7
Batteries—Allen, Ibel; Terryhill, and Schissel.

Cairo, 1; Danville, 0.

Cairo, Ill., June 11.—Great battle between two southpaws, Wagner having all the best of it. Roland's hit for the third day in succession at psychological moment won for Cairo in the eighth. Fast fielding all around. Errors not costly.

RHE
Danville 0 3 3
Cairo 1 8 1
Batteries—Christman and Wade; Wagner and Seales.

Umpire—Bush.

BASEBALL IN ENGLAND

Baseball is gradually working into the favor of sport-loving Britons. For years Americans have tried to induce their English brethren across the big pond to take up our national pastime, but in all cases they have met with but little success. In fact, after a few short weeks of indifferent and spasmodic play, the game heretofore in England went down to dismal failure, the Englishmen preferring to remain at their old game of cricket.

Those now promoting the sport are an Englishman and an American, and they are meeting with unusual success. They have gone out to make the followers of baseball among those who devote their time to football in the fall and winter months. Football in England has hundreds of thousands of followers, and it is to these

that the men now behind baseball are looking for support.

In a recent issue of the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, published in London, a full page with splendid illustrations is devoted to baseball. In speaking of the fame in England and its former failures the English writer says:

"It is a mistake to imagine that baseball is something absolutely new in this country. It has been with us before, but has never got beyond the stage of swaddling clothes and feeding bottles. To quote the more recent of the attempts to acclimatize it on our shores, Mr. A. G. Spalding, the first baseball pitcher to win the championship for his team, tried to plant it some years back, and a decade ago Mr. R. G. Knowles, 'the 553 very peculiar American comedian,' attempted as much. Both attempts petered out into failure, not because of any inherent weakness in the game, but of the mistaken methods adopted in fertilizing and rearing the delicate plant. Mr. Spalding brought over two crack American teams to give exhibitions. The trouble was that they played the game too well to be understood by spectators not versed in even its simplest requirements. The onlookers were puzzled and not enlightened. They failed to grasp the significance of its varied characteristics, and, not understanding the game, they condemned it. Mr. Knowles failed for a different reason. Englishmen would not flock to out-of-the-way spots to witness the game nor to participate in it, and it was played by practically American onlookers.

"The organizers of the present movement recognize the causes of previous failures and are studiously avoiding them. Of the two leading spirits, one is a Briton and the other an American, who has resided in England for the last sixteen years. Both are keen students of football and ardent supporters of our winter pastime, and it is from football they are drawing their inspiration. They realize that the football crowd is essentially different from that which gives its support to cricket. The football partisan is a man who wants a game full of life and activity and speedy action. To such an one cricket is dreary and dull. Moreover, the follower of football cannot devote the time necessary to see a cricket match brought to a definite conclusion. But the football clientele needs something to fill up the interregnum between May 1 and September 1. So baseball's organizers have said to themselves: 'Let us plant our game in the stronghold of football. Let us win over its crowd to a game which lasts only as long as a football match and is as full of incident and kaleidoscopic change.'

"For that purpose they have awakened the interest of the directors of London's leading football clubs. This was not a difficult proposition, because these directors saw at once that there was everything to gain and nothing to lose in having their grounds utilized during the closed season of the winter game. So it happens that such clubs as Tottenham, Hotspur, Fulham, Chelsea, Woolwich, Arsenal, Clapton Orient, Wyndham, Brentford, etc., have established baseball clubs.

"The organizers of the game recognize that if it is to gain popularity it can do so only by utilizing the services of British players. Probably not more than two Americans will be used by any team and these two only to form a backbone and to tutor the novices. The rudiments of the game will be instilled into the beginners, and its lessons will be learned from its very A. B. C. Each club will give every help and encouragement to its local players, and these, once they are initiated into the ways of the game, will go forth amongst their fellows as apostles and missionaries."—Courier Journal.

LIQUOR DEALERS SAY LAW MUST BE ENFORCED

The condition of the liquor dealers as testified at the meeting of their National Association in Louisville the other day is pathetic. They said that last winter they had not a friend in the Kentucky legislature. If they had had a friend, how many more extra sessions would we have been compelled to call to get a very reasonable liquor tax! They said it was time for them to learn the game of politics from the prohibition people—poor innocents, that have never known it before! That hereafter they must spend their money and spend it freely to get their friends into the legislature; that the distribution of tracts, which they had also learned from the prohibition people was not enough; that they must hereafter get into politics. How trying such a plunge must be to those who heretofore have meddled not at all with the representatives of the people!

But we had almost forgotten the thing they said first and strongest. They said that the laws must be obeyed; that the great desire of their association was temperance and the enforcement of the law; and they urged every member of the association to see to it that all state laws were upheld—at least so long as the people were looking at them. We have heard a great deal about moral waves and how every hysterical outburst of reform sentiment is followed by a period of apathy, but

"Help!" Cry Your Nerves

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable book on "Home Treatment for Women." Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. G 62

Woman's Burden

No matter what experience has shown, there will always be some women who believe that they must, at least once a month, bear the burden of PAIN, as a part of woman's lot. They must, if sick. If well, not. Periodical pain is a sign of functional disease—a cry of your nerves for help. To strengthen and restore the diseased organs to health, take

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

"I suffered so dreadfully I just thought I could not live," writes Mrs. John Short of Florence, Ala., "and was in the infirmary for three months, on account of female troubles. I took Cardui, and it certainly has been of great benefit to me. I am still taking it and am getting along fine. I am able to do my housework and go visiting. I can't express my thanks for your advice and medicine." Of great curative power in all derangements of the womanly functions.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS IN \$1.00 BOTTLES

Commissioners Take Up Question Of Increasing Police Force

RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO BE PRESENTED TO LEGISLATURE REQUESTING THAT ORDINANCE BE ADOPTED PROVIDING FOR INCREASE OF FORCE TO 30 MEN—RECTOR WRIGHT ADDRESSED THE COMMISSION ABOUT "RED LIGHT" DISTRICT.

A resolution indicating that the police commissioners will take full advantage of the "thirty police" bill was adopted last evening by the fire and police commissioners during their regular monthly meeting.

In taking this step the commissioners passed the document, which is in the form of a request that will be handed the city legislators, asking that an ordinance be adopted providing that the commissioners elect thirty men on the police department, to include the chief, captain, lieutenant, two detectives and twenty-five patrolmen. The new state law adopted by the legislature at Frankfort last winter provides that the police departments of second class cities, which include Paducah, shall not be less than thirty officers, and the resolution asking for the ordinance, is in accordance therewith, and shows the commissioners desire taking advantage of the measure. City Clerk Henry Bailey, is clerk also of the commissioners and was requested by the latter to hand the resolution in to the council next Monday and to the aldermen the following Thursday night.

Rector David Wright of the Grace Episcopal church appeared before the commissioners last evening and made an address, urging that some steps be taken by the board to drive the disreputable women from the "Red Light" district, which extends along Court, Washington, Ninth and Tenth streets. The minister is a strong advocate of converting that portion of the city into a handsome park, and suggested that the chief of police could be ordered by the commissioners to give the keepers of the resorts, and their inmates, instructions to vacate that portion of the community. After giving the rector an audience, the commissioners took no action in the matter.

William Leonard of Mechanicsburg and Russell Hughes of Trimble streets were elected to positions of stationers in the fire department. Chief James Woods to designate at what stationhouse they shall work. They took the places of Sydney Gilbert from the Tenth and Clay street department and Allen from the Tenth and Jones stationhouse.

Great Home Coming Pageant at Louisville

Of the night events fixed for Home-coming Week, the programme for Friday night stands pre-eminent. The night pageant and the armory ball combine to make this evening the most important of the entire week to the great majority of the visitors, says the Courier Journal.

The floats for the pageant are complete, and the committee in charge, of which Peyton N. Clark is chairman, is satisfied that it will surpass even the past pageants given by the Satellites of Mercury. The costumes have been received and the men who will take the part of the characters on the floats have been assigned their parts and are ready for the pageant to start. Mr. Clarke when asked to describe the pageant and the work of preparing it, said yesterday:

"The throngs of people on the streets and groups in every window, on improvised stands and every point of vantage occupied in eager expectation by everybody who can walk or crawl to the line of march is in itself a great spectacle and when away down the thoroughfare the red glow of innumerable torches and shooting rockets proclaims its approach, there is a breathless suspense while the air is filled with the announcement from thousands of voices of 'Here it comes.'

"With fiery serpents circling through the cool night air and blare of trumpets, martial music and shouts of the vast audience, the pageant winds slowly through the streets while the people stare in wonder and delight at the novel pictures presented to their astonished view.

"In the pageant about to be presented the material used would be

astonishing to the uninitiated, if given in detail, but it is interesting to know that the foliage alone requires over two million leaves, all of which are true to nature in color and shape and varying in size from great palms of five or six feet to tiny violets no larger than a finger nail.

"The costumes having been made are fitted to each character who has been selected as to size, etc., for the case, as in any theatrical performance, and the costumes laid away in boxes ready to don on the night of the pageant.

"No two costumes are alike and each is complete in every detail, including the jewelry and 'properties' to be carried in the hands, such as guns, swords, tomahawks, bows and arrows, spears, fans, scepters, hoes, axes and banners.

"On the night of the pageant there is activity and energy, but little confusion so carefully has every detail been worked out.

"The floats are gone over for the last time and axles greased and running gear examined. A hundred horses are ready, with covers and harness, to draw the floats with a man in costume to lead each animal.

"Three hundred torch-bearers, also costumed, are massed in a dense group to surround each float as it moves forward.

"Marshals and captains of floats are mounted and each looking after his particular duty. The half dozen bands are grouped in another place to be located in their proper positions in the parade.

"Mounted police and military escorts stand ready and the immense moving pictures are started slowly along the streets on which the pageant forms.

"The characters on the floats having reached the 'den' in the late afternoon in their regulation dress suits return to the dressing-rooms, when they exchange into their respective costumes, and their dress suits are

placed in their boxes, which are afterward taken to the armory for the ball. After a luncheon the men mount the floats, each one taking his proper place, and the floats move off.

Start of Parade.

"The fire wagon, firing rockets to indicate the route of parade, goes first, and police wagons to clear the streets follow. Then comes a platoon of mounted police. The chief marshal and aides, band and banner-bearers and then the Title float with Daniel Boone representing the Ruler of Primitive Kentucky on his way to greet the Queen of Modern Kentucky at the grand ball to follow the pageant.

"The pictures representing 'Aboriginal Period,' 'Adventure,' 'Conflict,' 'Victory,' 'Settlement,' 'Government,' 'Agriculture,' 'Industry,' 'Heroism,' 'Science,' 'Culture,' 'Achievement and Hospitality' follow in regular order interspersed with bands of music, captains, banners, etc., and concluding with more mounted police and after traversing the principal streets, stops at the armory, where the characters dismount and form a procession to escort the Queen and her maids of honor and Daniel Boone to the throne prepared for them.

"An intricate march of the costumed characters on the immense floor of the armory concludes the pageantry. The characters quietly drop out to their dressing-rooms, resume their evening dress and mingle with the crowd at the ball.

The floats return to the 'Den,' where the light bearers and others are paid off and the floats are broken up and the material scattered to the four winds, for it is all tinsel and gilt and paper and paste and is only for the moment's amusement, which function having been accomplished, its destiny is done."

How to Prevent Moths

Moths are a pest that even the most particular housewives have to guard against in summer, for as soon as the windows and doors are left open they invade the cleanest of apartments and attack clothing, furs, rugs, etc., and do untold damage if not removed before they lay their eggs. Once the larvae are secreted in the nap of a heavy carpet, in the weave of a thick woolen suit, or buried deep in a fur muff or coat, it is almost impossible to beat or brush them out before they have loosened the fur so that it drops off in chunks from the skin when touched. For these reasons small, yellowish millers flying in rooms should be industriously pursued and killed lest they decide to make a nest for their young in a favorite frock, expensive wrap, or in an antique floor covering, for they are the ones that do the mischief directly by depositing the eggs from which moths hatch.

Next to killing these insects, keep them from establishing themselves in garments, or any of the upholstered pieces, etc., the surest way to prevent attacks from moths is to keep all clothing, etc., free from dust and air, and sun each piece every three or four weeks and then wrap carefully to make as near airtight as possible in a bag made of newspapers.

The Joe Fowler went to Evansville yesterday and comes back again tomorrow.

The John S. Hopkins is today's packet in the Evansville trade.

The Buttorff left for Clarksville yesterday, and coming back tomorrow, departs immediately for Nashville, Tenn.

The Peters Lee gets to Cincinnati today and leaves there tomorrow en route back this way for Memphis. She gets here Saturday on her way down.

LEAGUE PARK.

PADUCAH vs. VINCENNES

JUNE 11, 12 AND 13

General Admission 25 Cents.

GRAND STAND 35 CENTS, BOX SEATS 60 CENTS. TICKETS ON SALE SMITH & NAGEL'S. FOURTH & BROADWAY. GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M. SHARP.

OLD-TIME METHODS.

"When I was a young feller I 'most generally wore out my overalls at the knees an' my calluses was all on my hands," remarked the old man to the farm assistant. "Now, I take notice, when there's any patchin' to be done it's on the seat of a man's britches an' the rest of the wear an' tear seems to come on his head. It's all labor savin' inventions—contraptions to save a feller trouble. S'pose it's all right, but it ain't the way I was raised. Look at you, now."

"What's the trouble with me, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant. "Well, you may be all right; I don't say you ain't," said the old man. "On 'y when you came to my son's huntin' a job what did you do? You got out that there diploma you got from the state agricultural college an' commenced gassin' about centrifugal separators an' electric stimulation of plant life an' nutritive ratios an' permanganate o' potash an' such like. An' John, 'stid o' sizin' you up to see whether you was stout enough to do a good man's work an' findin' out whether you knew enough to feed a cow 'bout founderin' it an' keep sober when you went after the mail, asks you if you can run a gasoline engine an' what experience you've had with soil analysis. Gosh! Then you got the job. There ain't no farm hands any more. There's engineers an' biologists an' chemists an' electricians, but there ain't no farmers."

"It's different, that's all," said the assistant. "We get the crops just the same, but we do it easier."

"That's the p'int I'm makin'," said the old man. "You do it easier. You set on a self-harvester-binder-threshersacker an' go through a field o' grain 'bout doin' a lick more'n pushin' a button or pullin' a lever, an' then you think you're smart because you done it easy. Look at you. I c'd wrestle you, collar 'n elbow, or any holds you like an' wipe the ground with you, as old as I am. I could lick you with one hand tied behind me. I bet I can pitch two loads o' hay afore you could one—but you'd rig up a derrick an' a portable automatic hay fork an' save time an' do it easier. Time! Ain't you got all the time there is? You git out an' saw wood instead o' gettin' a steam engine to do it, an' your back'll be the better for it. Pump water for the stock an' let the wind do the work the Lord intended an' you'll raise some muscle on your arm. Pitch your own hay an' git a chest on 'y; holler across a ten-acre field an' improve your lungs, instid o' settin' down to a telephone."

"You aren't against the use of machinery, are you, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant.

"No, I ain't agin machinery. That's all right up to a certain p'int, but the p'int is that you're runnin' it into the ground. Look at the advertisements in the papers. All o' 'em to save trouble. Why waste time stropplin' a razor? Why trouble to cook? Use the self-actin' 'n the already-prepared that an' the automatic 'tother. Don't fool away time chavin' your vittles; eat the pre-digested health food that will save you stomach trouble. Don't use the legs that you've been walkin' with; ride, an' save the wear an' tear on 'em, or stay at home an' press a button or write a postcard an' have what you want brought to you. We kin furnish you anythin' you've a mind to mention quicker an' cheaper an' easier than you kin do it yourself by the old-fashioned methods. Ain't that it? You bet it is."

"I tell you if this idee of havin' everything done easy an' without trouble goes on there won't be no use of hirlin' an' we'll all git to be the queerest, trilliest, shiftestest set o' people on the face of the airth. That's my judgment. I may be mistaken an' it may be all right to take life easy, but that ain't my notion of it. I don't feel natural with a lot o' machinery sowing an' cultivatin' an' reapin' an' marketin' an' snortin' an' puffin' an' explodin' all over the place. Life wasn't meant to be too easy. There ain't no satisfaction to me to do anythin' if it's too blame easy. I like to go up against a hard proposition an' beat it out. I don't want a machine deputized to do my fightin' for me an' set back in an easy chair an' watch it done. I'll use my head with the next man, but I want to use my hands, too, an' the rest o' my body. By Jinks, they've even got contraptions for makin' fishin' easy."

"I don't want to sit on a traction engine to do my plowin'." I want to have my two fists a-holt of the plow handles an' feel as if I was a-rippin' the sod up myself. I want to straddle the clods an' cuss at the horses an' dodge the stumps and in other ways work my body as well as my head. I want to push the saw an' swing the ax, an' shoulder the sacks o' taters an' hoist 'em into the wagon. I'm a man an' not jest a swell headed thinkin' machine—or I used to be."

"It's just a case of 'used to be' all around," said the assistant.—Chicago Daily News.

London to Rome Wires. Tete-a-tete between London and Rome, 1,100 miles apart, is the latest telephone revelation. Prof. Majorama has invented the microphone for use with the telephone, whereby experts of London and Rome have already held disjointed conversation. To establish telephonic communication between the two cities is said to be perfectly simple, provided the connecting wires are thick enough. It is merely a question of money. In telephoning long distances sections of wire are used, which are effective for intermediate points, but perhaps not substantial enough for the entire distance. Failing the necessary substitution of thicker wires the alternative is the use of the microphone, which makes it possible to hear words transmitted over the thinner wires. The longest distance for effective telephoning from London is at present to Marseilles, 800 miles distant.

HIS THEORY TESTED.

"Did you take in the temp'runc lecture over to Wanehope Branch?" asked the storekeeper of Marvin Parsons. "They tell me it was a powerful fine lecture an' done a right smart o' good."

"It didn't do me no good," replied Marvin. "I've been too busy huskin' out my corn to take in temp'runc lectures."

"I was there," volunteered Washington Hancock, pausing in the scraping of a carrot which he had taken from a convenient basket. "It was a powerful fine lecture, as Rufe says, but it was discouragin' to a man 'bout helpin' him any. Reason don't feaze a feller if liquor gets holt on him. If it did the rum-sellers would have had to close up long ago. You've got to reform a feller in one of two ways—religion or main stren'th an' awkwardness. That was Dominie Walker's theory an' he had a right smart o' success. 'Member the dominie? He was the goldarnedst two-fisted, rawboned six-foot-two o' grit an' ginger an' hoss sense I ever seen wrapped up in black broadcloth."

"Well, one evenin' he was down to Tarkio tradin' an' he seen Kose Brun-smit reposin' in the alley back o' Grip-pen's s'loon, with the rain drippin' down on him from the eaves of the woodshed. Mose was jest about the crariest misable low-down no-account drunken loafer that ever stepped."

"Well, the dominie stood there in the rain lookin' at him a while an' fin'ly he says: 'There's a man somewhere in that lump. Religion may bring it out, an' main stren'th an' awkwardness may do it. 'Snallyer similibus kewranter'—that's Greek for one nail drives out another."

"He had a little spring wagon he'd drove to town in an' he backs the wagon up in the alley an' heaves Mose in an' drives off with him. When Mose woke up he found himself lyin' on a heap o' straw in the dominie's barn an' he was some s'prised. After a while he got up an' tried to open the door to peek out. He didn't want to go no more'n a peek out because he wasn't dressed for comp'ny. All the costume he had was a horse blanket that was lyin' on the grain chest. Well, the door was locked. He began to holler, but nobody come. Then he pounded on the door with the handle of a hay fork an' suddenly the door opened an' the dominie walked in."

"He didn't take no notice o' Mose—just barred the door inside and begun to shake down hay for his ol' hoss. 'Where's my clo'es, an' what d'ys mean by lockin' me up in your consarned ol' barn?' says Mose."

"Dominie Walker never said a word an' Mose started for the door. He hadn't no more'n began to unbear it when the dominie caught him by the neck an' threw him down on the straw. He started up fightin' mad an' the dominie jest knocked him down again. Dominie say nothin' only jest landed him on the jaw an' down he went. Then Mose begun to cry an' beg to be let out. The dominie didn't say nothin'—just finished feedin' his hoss an' went out. After a while Mose got crazy thirsty, an' yelled for water an' pounded the door. Back comes the dominie with a jug an' a bowl of oatmeal an' puts 'em down on the grain chest an' goes out. Mose took a long swig at the jug an' then stopped an' tasted."

"Blame me if it ain't half whiskey!" he says. "It must have been close to noon, as he felt sorter holler. He took a spoonful of the oatmeal, tasted it, an' then went to work an' cleaned out the bowl. 'First time I ever et oatmeal an' whiskey,' he says, smilin' happily; 'I've struck it rich.'"

"He rolled up in the blanket an' went to sleep again. 'Bout supper time in comes the dominie with a plate o' bread an' meat, barred the door, 'tended to his hoss an' went out 'bout sayin' a word, leavin' the grub behind. After a while Mose got up an' sampled it an' blame if both the bread an' meat wasn't strong o' whiskey. "Well, that's the way it went right along. Never a word was said to him, an' everything he ate or drank was full of whiskey. He got mad when the dominie wouldn't speak to him an' fought, but all he got by that was a lickin'. The whiskey flavor tasted good to him for a time, but pretty soon he got sort o' tired of it. Then he got plum sick of it an' fin'ly the smell of it turned his stummuck an' he began to stop eatin' altogether. Then the dominie gave him plain food for a while an' then the first thing he knew he'd be gettin' whiskey again."

REMEDY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Extraordinarily Good Results Said to Have Been Obtained from Collangol.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor the successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collangol," a silver solution. He writes:

"Much has been written on the treatment of appendicitis, principally with reference to the question whether, in a given case, an operation must be performed to save the life of the patient. It would doubtless be a great boon if a remedy could be found to make an operation unnecessary. Such a remedy, it is alleged, has been found under the name of 'collangol.' Collangol is a form of pure silver soluble in water. Chemical manipulations for rendering silver, quick silver and some other metals soluble in water were discovered within the last few years. The antiseptic property of silver has long been known, as, for instance, in the form of lunar caustic, which has also been administered internally. Its use, however, has been very limited. Based upon this knowledge successful experiments have been made by some noted physicians through the use of the soluble, non-irritating and non-poisonous silver in suppurative diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded puerperal fever and other suppurative fevers."

"Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, has now used collangol in appendicitis, as well internally and externally. This treatment, according to his statement in the last number of the Munich Medical Weekly Review, has yielded extraordinarily good results. Within two or three days after treatment a decided improvement was noticeable in incipient cases. In cases where an inflammation of the peritoneum had already taken place, a cure was, however, very slow—often only after weeks of treatment both internally and externally. Excepting two with very severe cases out of the 72 which came under his observation and treatment all were cured without any surgical operation. He claims that this treatment is very much superior to any other, and that he is justified in stating that every case of appendicitis, if early diagnosed, be it ever so acute and malignant, can be cured with collangol without resorting to the knife."

"In view of the otherwise favorable experiences with this remedy it is very probable that his opinion will prove correct. But after all it will require a great deal of very critical observation before it will be safe to dispense with a timely operation, which is capable of saving many lives. The published statements of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit enough as to the history of the cases to make a real criticism possible. At all events, his statements deserve careful attention. On the other hand, it cannot yet be stated how long the cure will last. Light cases of appendicitis can be healed for a time, as is well known; the question, however, is for how long. Further experiments will be awaited with great interest, says the Didsdale."

WHAT LEGAL TERMS MEAN.

Relics of the Time When Legal Terms Had a Significance Not Known Now.

To most persons the phrase "This indenture witnesseth" is as much Greek as the common phrase "Witness my hand and seal." Yet both are relics of the time when these legal forms carried with them a significance not obtaining at present.

Legal documents were once engrossed upon parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife, hence the term "this indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of "hand and seal" is a relic of those olden times when only clerks and the clergy could wield the pen. It was the custom for the contracting parties to lay their hands upon the document in token of their good faith and there remained a smudge. As these original thumb marks were not easily identified, the gentry added their seals for the purpose of further establishing the validity of the document. It may not be generally known that a seal is still required in law, though the need for it passed with the spread of education, and the bit of red paper affixed by the lawyer is as necessary as the signature to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of the time when justice sat in the open court yard, and the "dock" is from a German word meaning a receptacle, while, while the "bar" is a Welsh word meaning a branch of a tree used to separate the lords of justice from their vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench is reminiscent of the earlier days, but, having been proven proper, has been retained.

His Profession. "What do you do for a living? What is your trade or profession?" asked the judge of the prisoner. "I am, your honor, a pharmacococciatragraphologist." His honor threatened to fine him for contempt of court, but he proved that the word was all right, meaning a writer of prescriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Square. "How do we know the world is round?" asked the school teacher. "Because we know it isn't square," promptly replied the boy who had been absorbing knowledge about graft and boodle.—Philadelphia Record.

COLLEGE GIRLS GROW FAT

Soon After Entering the "Freshies" They Begin to Acquire Plumpness.

"In a couple of months from now," said a woman who was matron at a women's college for several years, "there will be a flood of letters from girls' freshmen to their mothers, all containing one complaint: 'I'm growing so fat that my clothes won't fit me.' And the mothers will worry and fret, and wardrobes will be sent home to be let out."

"Freshmen at the women's college always grow very plump, and they astonish their friends and relatives when they go home on their first vacation by the amount of flesh they have put on. And it is all due, I believe, to the healthy, normal life that a girl leads at college."

"The food is always palatable, nourishing, and of the best, and even the most finicky maiden learns to eat everything. I have seen girls who entered college with the idea that they could get nothing but the white meat of chicken and lemon ice, contentedly eating fried veal and onions a few weeks later."

"And these meals are always served at a regular time, and with plenty of lively conversation to make them digest easily. Let me say right here, too, that the popular notion that college girls have midnight spreads of indigestibles is a wrong one. Such things belong to a boarding school, but not to a women's college."

"Then there are regular hours for retiring. Lights must be out at ten o'clock, and that means eight hours of good, healthful sleep. The outdoor life also contributes to the plumpness of the girls."

"College girls stay indoors only when they have to, and plenty of fresh air makes them strong and muscular. The gymnasium is another factor. Its purposes is to develop a girl physically, and each freshman is examined that she may get the exercise she most needs."

"Under all these conditions the freshmen rapidly grow plump and rosy and this plumpness they rarely lose during their college course. Even the thinnest girl finds she can wear a decolete evening gown after she has been at college three months, and the fat girls find their superfluous flesh turning into hard, firm muscle."

"And one thing more. College girls are always happy, and every woman grows fat when she is happy."

THE JEWISH PHYSICIAN.

Members of the Medical Profession in History Who Belonged to That Race.

An interesting survey of Jews as members of our profession is to be obtained from a little work entitled "Jüdische Aerzte und ihr Einfluss auf das Judentum," which, says the Medical Record, has been issued by Dr. Simon Scherbel. One of the most prominent of the earlier personages mentioned is Chasidai, who became a minister under the Calif Abdul-Rahman III., and did much to establish the position of the Jews among the Moslems in Spain during the tenth century, as well as to foster the study of the Talmud in that country. Jehuda Halevi, who lived 100 years later, was a busy physician who was also the author of distinguished practical and philosophical works. The great Maimonides of Cordova is included among the list of physicians by the author, who says that he created what is almost a new Talmud, and alleges that Richard Coeur de Lion wished to make him his court physician, in spite of the edicts of Popes Eugenius, Nicholas and Calixtus that Christians should not employ Jewish physicians.

In Spain many years before they were practically the only practitioners of medicine. Somewhat later Pope Alexander VI. had as personal physician Jew, Bonet de Lates, who subsequently became attached to the court of Louis X. The edict against Jewish physicians was finally raised by Sixtus V. largely at the instigation of two celebrated physicians, David de Pomis and Elia Montalto. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Mendelssohn's efforts in behalf of his compatriots were ably seconded by his friend, the physician Marcus Herz, who contributed much toward the elevation of the Jews in Germany. In still more recent time Ascher, Steinheim, Erter and Johann Jacoby have been prominent, and the author closes his enumeration with the widely known names of Strassmann, Neumann, Baginsky and Senator.

Bit of Westmoreland.

The westmoreland hills are the remains of an infinitely older world—giants decayed, but of a great race and ancestry; they have the finish, the delicate or noble loveliness—one might almost say the manner—that comes of long and gentle companionship with these chief forces that make for nature's beauty—with air and water, with temperate suns and too abundant rains. Beside them the Alps are inhuman; the Apennines, more forest-grown hoags—mountains in the making; while all that Scotland gains from the ever enveloping glory of its heath—Westmoreland, which is almost wholly heath, must owe to a multitude of smoke, tents, curves and groupings, to touches of magic and to lines of grace, yet never losing the wild character of moor and rock that belongs of right to a mountain world.—Century.

Monmoth Moth. The largest moth known is the Giant Atlas, found in China, the wings of which measure nine inches across.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE

CORRECTED MAY 30th, 1906.			
SOUTH BOUND			
Leave Cincinnati	No. 101	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Louisville	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Owensboro	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	.....	6:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Central City	2:28 p.m.	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Nortonville	3:30 p.m.	1:03 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Evansville	4:08 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Nashville	12:50 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Hopkinsville	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave Princeton	4:55 p.m.	2:27 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:10 p.m.	3:40 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Fulton	7:20 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	.....
Arrive Gibbs, Tenn.	8:06 p.m.	5:51 a.m.	.....
Arrive Rives	8:13 p.m.	6:01 a.m.	.....
Arrive Jackson	.....	7:15 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	11:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive New Orleans	10:35 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....
NORTH BOUND			
Leave New Orleans	No. 102	No. 104	No. 122
Leave Memphis	7:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	6:45 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Rives	8:07 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	.....
Leave Fulton	.....	11:58 p.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	10:15 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Leave Paducah	11:20 a.m.	1:43 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Princeton	11:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	12:39 p.m.	3:03 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Arrive Nashville	6:15 p.m.	5:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Evansville	9:25 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nortonville	3:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Central City	1:28 p.m.	3:51 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arrive Horse Branch	2:05 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Owensboro	3:06 p.m.	5:18 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Arrive Louisville	4:55 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Cincinnati	5:45 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	4:55 p.m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION			
NORTH BOUND			
Leave Paducah	No. 306	No. 374	
Arrive Carbondale	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	
Arrive Chicago	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	
Arrive St. Louis	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	
Arrive St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	
SOUTH BOUND			
Leave St. Louis	No. 305	No. 375	
Leave Chicago	7:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	
Leave Carbondale	2:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	
Arrive Paducah	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	
Arrive Paducah	3:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	

CAIRO-NASHVILLE LINE.			
NORTH BOUND			
Leave Nashville	101-801	135-835	
Leave Hopkinsville	8:10 a.m.	.....
Leave Princeton	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	
Arrive Paducah	2:35 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	
Leave Paducah	4:15 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	
Arrive Cairo	6:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	
Arrive St. Louis	7:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	
Arrive Chicago	7:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	
SOUTH BOUND			
Leave Chicago	122-822	136-836	
Leave St. Louis	6:20 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	
Leave Cairo	9:40 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	
Arrive Paducah	6:00 a.m.	5:55 p.m.	
Leave Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	
Arrive Princeton	7:50 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	
Arrive Hopkinsville	9:29 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	
Arrive Nashville	.....	6:10 p.m.	
Arrive Nashville	.....	9:25 p.m.	

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 101 and 102 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 801 and 822 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 801 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address:

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RUNG BY BREEZES.

BELLS OF GLASS AND METAL MAKE SWEET MUSIC.

Range in Price from Twenty-Five Cents to Two Hundred Dollars—Where They Are Used.

The wind bell, as its name implies, is made to ring by the action of the wind. In fact the wind bell is not a bell at all, strictly speaking, but a contrivance composed of a number of pendants suspended in a circle from a ring and hung close together so that they will come into contact and produce sounds when swayed by the winds.

Some wind bells produce sounds that are very pleasing and musical. Some are made with glass pendants, some with pendants of metal; some are small and very simple in construction, others are large and massive and elaborate.

Wind bells range in price from 25 cents to \$200. The original home of the wind bell is Japan.

In its simplest form the wind bell is composed of a number of narrow strips of glass, perhaps six inches in length, suspended lengthwise from a wire ring about two inches in diameter. Within the circle formed by the strips thus suspended is hung by one corner a little square piece of glass half way down the length of the long strips, the strips and the square piece being ornamented with various Japanese characters and designs. This wind bell may be hung up wherever a breeze will strike it and blow the strips into contact with one another and with the square suspended among them.

But slightly more expensive than this simplest form of wind bell are others of glass, with pendants of different lengths, and with a number of squares of different sizes, such a wind bell producing a greater variety of tones.

Another inexpensive sort of wind bell has a number of very small bell shaped metal objects suspended on a cord at different heights, with a corresponding number of little glass balls hanging from cords, to come into contact with the metal objects when the bell is swayed by the wind.

Still another not costly form of wind bell has for pendants a number of variously colored leaf shaped pieces of metal, metallic leaves of various forms and sizes, suspended around from a ring by cords. The wind blows these leaves together, producing—the leaves being of different sizes and thicknesses—a variety of musical tones.

A metallic wind bell that sells for \$35 and occupies vertically a space of about three feet has, suspended around from a ring about a foot in diameter, a number of pendants, each composed of several curious metal objects strung one below the other. Below this circle of pendants and hanging from the center of the support of the bell is a cylindrical shaped lantern of metal, the lantern being about a foot in height.

A larger wind bell of metal, one that sells for \$75, has no lantern, but a bigger hoop and longer and larger and more numerous pendants, each composed of several metal objects attached one below the other.

A strange, if not grotesque, wind bell of metal, one that sells for \$200, has for a top piece a solid metal construction two feet or more in diameter and shaped like a great shallow bowl, and here hanging inverted and with the pendants hanging three feet or more in length around from its outer edge. The pendants of this great wind bell, each composed of a number of oddly shaped objects suspended one below the other along its length, and at the end of a number of the pendants hang odd small bells with tongues.

Wind bells in their less expensive and more familiar forms are hung on porches in summer, where the breezes can play with them and make them tinkle or produce their musical sounds. In winter such wind bells may be hung at windows more or less likely to be opened at the top, where the wind can strike them.

That wind bell of metal with the lantern hanging below it would probably be hung in a hall, where it would be sounded when the door was opened. The great wind bell would, in Japan, be hung in some temple's grounds, and probably near the gate. Here it would be hung in a garden.

Clancy's Horse in a Race.
A noted man in Springfield was Michael Clancy, a contractor, who had become rich. He bought a string of horses and entered them for the Saratoga meet. He raced his horses for the fun of it, and rarely bet. One day he had a horse entered that seemed to have so excellent a chance to win that he bet ten dollars on it.

When the horses got away Clancy stood in the grand stand watching them through his field glasses. Some of his friends, knowing of the ten dollar bet, crowded about and began to joke him.

"Where's your horse now?" Clancy was asked.

Clancy surveyed the field carefully. "I can't quite make out," he replied, "whether he is last in the third race or first in the fourth."—Boston Herald.

Observant Youth.

"Say, Bob," said the small girl to the small boy, "what are relations?"
"Relations," was the answer, "are folks that keep mother working so hard for fear they'll come around on a tour of inspection and say she isn't a good housekeeper."—Washington Star.

AWAKENED BY THE KAISER.

Emperor William's Dream Upon a Subject Whose Hearing Was Poor.

During the last maneuvers of the German army the kaiser rose one morning at daybreak in order to get a general impression of the disposition of his troops. So, followed by his entire staff, he made for a distant hill that commanded an extensive view, relates the London Chronicle. There was a village on the hill, and the clattering of the horses' hoofs on the cobble brought most of the inhabitants to their windows. The one person who slept through the din was a deaf old chemist, whose flat-roofed residence was perched right on the summit. The roof was the very place for the emperor. So he called a halt, and one of his staff was sent to claim admission. The officer knocked and knocked, but in vain. At the third onslaught, however, steps were heard descending the stairs, and the voice of the old chemist demanded: "What silly fool is that?" The staff contained his laughter, for the emperor had heard. But without showing any sign of annoyance his majesty uttered the one word, "Wilhelm!" "Wilhelm who?" demanded the chemist. "Wilhelm von Hohenzollern!" thundered the emperor. The shivering chemist, covered with confusion, swung open the door, doubtless expecting the German equivalent to Siberia, but the emperor strode past him without even giving him a look. When he was leaving, however, he called the man to his horse's head and placed in his hand the largest coin which bears the imperial likeness. "There!" he said, "accept this portrait of a silly fool!"

EXECUTION OF SPIES.

Men Who Are Selected to Do the Shooting Are More or Less Affected.

The ceremony of disposing of a condemned spy in the English army always follows a definite precedent, says the New York Herald. The unfortunate man is surrounded by a detachment of infantry, and, after he is provided with a pick and shovel, he is marched off to a selected spot and ordered to dig his own grave. This done, the tools are taken from him and his eyes are bandaged. The attending chaplain reads portions selected from the burial service and from the ranks of the escort 12 men are selected at random by the officer in charge. These men, having stacked their own rifles, are led to where 12 other rifles are awaiting them, six of which are loaded with blank cartridges. One of these is handed to each man, so that no one knows whether the rifle he holds contains a bullet or not and none can say for certain that the shot fired by him killed the prisoner. The firing party then marches to an appointed position. The commands "Present!" "Fire!" are given and almost before the last word rings out the volley is fired and the spy falls into the grave he has dug. Nearly every man is more or less affected on being selected to form one of the firing party and many men have been known to faint away on being singled out, while others are so overcome as to be scarcely able to pull the triggers of their rifles.

THE ARMY ENGINEER.

Does Not Perform Deeds of Valor, But His Services Are Invaluable.

Some idea of the "general utility" services of the army engineer may be gained from the following remarks made by Capt. Nicholas Ivanovich, of the Russian army, as reported by Richard Henry Little, war correspondent in the far east in his article "Loafing Round with the Engineers" in the Technical World Magazine.

"We have not done the things which bring to one the St. George cross or even the Stanislaus and puts our names in the paper and brings the message from his majesty," said the little captain, as he came back to me black with powder. "We have not charged the enemy or captured many guns or saved the position. We have but made a road over the mountain. That is all. Yet five men, they are dead; six are wounded. We have not fought a battle, yet still, it was not the child's play, and some day when the grand battle is raging, and they, the Japanese, are pressing hard down that valley over there, and it is wanted to save the day that many troops and many guns be pushed to that position over there at the head of the valley, then this road we have built will save the day because it is the straight line and will be wide and smooth. What say you, my friend?"

Domestic Revolution in India.

Within a few weeks a son of Keshub Chunder Sen, the famous organizer of the Brahmo Samaj of India, has married the widowed daughter of a rajah. That is an extraordinary rebellion against an ancient rule in India, and the beginning of a domestic revolution which has the support of many advanced Hindus who do not themselves care to more than speak in its favor.

One on the Post.

Office Boy—There are two men out there, sir, who want to see you; one of them is a poet and the other a deaf man.
Editor—Well, go out and tell the poet that the deaf man is the editor.—Tit-Bits.

Where His Advantage Lay.

First Man—How do you do?
Second Man—Beg pardon, but you have the advantage of me.
First Man—Yes, I guess I have. We were engaged to the same girl, but you married her.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

RUSH TOWARDS CITY.

POPULATION OF RURAL NEW YORK COUNTIES DECLINES.

No Other State in the Union Shows Such a Large Falling Off in This Respect—Some of the Causes.

Twenty-one of the 61 counties of New York had fewer inhabitants by the census of 1900 than they had by the census of 1890. These counties, which include one-half of the area of the state, showed a falling off in ten years ranging from a few hundreds of inhabitants in some small counties, to several thousands in some of the larger ones.

Essex county, in northern New York, for instance, declined from 33,000 to 30,700 in the ten years. Wayne county, in western New York, famous for apples and mint, declined from 49,700 to 48,600.

By many persons this decline in population was attributed to the continuance between 1893 and 1897 of a period of industrial hard times, the general effect of which is to diminish population in rural or semi-rural districts. In such times, the demand for employment being decreased and the provision for public relief in farming counties being small, the larger cities are sought by needy persons, and these conditions are reflected in the ensuing census.

The years between 1900 and 1905 having been marked by prosperity and abundance throughout the state, it was supposed that the decline in population in interior counties would cease, that some of the former loss would be regained and that, perhaps, improved conditions would be reflected in the census figures of this year, which show the entire population of New York to be more than 8,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent. compared with the census of five years ago.

Instead of this, however, the recently completed state census shows that 21 of the 61 counties have fewer inhabitants than they had five years ago. Some of those which show the largest decrease in five years are Chemung, which includes the city of Elmira, heretofore one of the largest manufacturing towns in the southern tier, and Steuben, one of the most fertile of the farming counties in the same region. The falling off in Chemung in five years was 2,458, and in Steuben 1,007.

Some of the counties of the state which do not show a decline in five years show at least very little gain. One of these is Dutchess, which includes the city of Poughkeepsie, and which is one of the best known of the dairy and farming counties of the state. Five years ago the population was 51,670; this year it is 51,639—a gain of 19 persons.

Delaware county, the chief distinction of which is that it includes more prohibition territory than any other county in New York, has increased from 46,415 to 46,788 only during five years of enormous state growth.

Among other counties which have lost in population in the last five years are Otsego, famed for hops; Oswego, noted for starch and starch works; Clinton, which includes the city of Plattsburg; Schoharie; Cayuga, which includes the city of Ithaca; Greene, which includes the city of Catskill; Hamilton in the Adirondacks, Fulton and Madison counties in the interior, and Wayne, which increases its agricultural products every year, but continues to lose steadily in population.

No other state of the country has so large a proportion of counties which are falling behind in population as New York, that is, none of the larger states. The explanation of these changes is found probably in the enormous increase in manufacturing interests.

In five years Schenectady has jumped from 46,000 to 71,000 population, Rockland from 38,000 to 45,000, Niagara from 74,000 to 84,000, and Westchester from 184,000 to 228,000.

In 15 years the population of New York has increased 21 per cent., yet one-third of the counties have fewer inhabitants than they had 15 years ago.

Squelched.

Many a traveler who has looked forward to a railroad journey as a season when he need not talk, will sympathize with this just triumph recorded in the London Globe.

He wanted to read, but the man opposite would persist in trying to talk as the train moved swiftly along. After several brief replies the student began to grow tired. "The grass is very green, isn't it?" said the would-be conversationalist, pleasantly.

"Yes," said the student. "Such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately!"

In the silence that followed he began another chapter.

The Chugs.

"Josie," asked Mrs. Chugwater, "how do they work these voting machines?"
"They use one of the cranks that are always hanging around the polling place," explained Mr. Chugwater, with some irritation.—Chicago Tribune.

Seemed to Know.

"What," asked the tall-browed professor, "are the principal by-products of the steel industry?"
"Carnegie libraries," promptly answered the student from an interior village.—Chicago Daily News.

Husband's Recompense.

The Comanche Indians have a law that if a buck runs away with another's squaw his husband is to have all his property, and marital infraction is said to be rare in the tribe.

PROTECT BREEDING BIRDS.

Reservations Established by President's Order in Three Locations.

Executive orders creating three new reservations for the protection of the breeding grounds of native birds were signed by President Roosevelt October 10. The names and locations of these reservations are as follows:

The "Siskiwi Islands reservation," embracing all of the unsurveyed islands of the Siskiwi or Menagerie group of islands at the mouth of Siskiwi bay, on the south of Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, Mich. This reservation embraces sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34 and 35, in township 64 north, range 6 west. Upon these islands between 6,000 and 10,000 herring gulls breed annually, besides a number of other species not nearly so numerous. It is the largest and most important herring gull colony within the limits of the United States.

The "Huron Islands reservation," embracing the Huron Islands group lying near the south shore of Lake Superior and embracing sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, in township 53 north, range 29 west, Michigan. Some 1,500 gulls, together with a number of other water birds, breed upon these islands annually.

The "Passage Key reservation," embracing an island near the mouth of Tampa bay, on the west coast of Florida, known as Passage Key, and situated in section 6, township 34 south, range 16 east. Thousands of handsome terns have bred upon this little key annually ever since the Florida coast was first explored, but during the past year the egg hunters made regular trips to the island, and each time not only plundered the nests of the fresh eggs, but also destroyed all eggs partially incubated and unfit for use. This action promised annihilation of the colony within a year or two. At the time the egg hunting was most active other parties inaugurated a movement to secure title to the island for resort purposes. This effort, if it had been successful, would have resulted in a destruction of the breeding colony, as complete and almost as soon as the egg hunters would have accomplished that end, so that the creation of the reservation is said to be extremely opportune.

The National Association of Audubon societies has placed wardens in charge of each of these reservations, and the slaughter of the birds and plundering of their nests has been stopped.

TRAGEDIES OF THE MAILS.

Many Family Skeletons in the Apartment Houses of New York City.

"No postmen the country over see so much pathos in their rounds as the men of the New York force," said the man in the gray uniform, as he lighted a comforting cigar after being relieved from duty, relates the New York World.

"It seems to me sometimes that every boarding-house room, every cranny in a furnished-room house, and even the best of apartment-houses conceals some sort of a family skeleton or a small tragedy. I suppose New York is a good place to hide yourself in, and then so many young men and women coming here in search of fine positions or careers meet with discouragement. With those people, a letter may mean hope or life itself.

"In flats and apartment houses where the janitor or a hall boy distributes the mail, or in a boarding-house where it passes through the hands of servants, you can see women in all styles of negligee costumes, hanging over the balustrades, their eyes just begging for a letter.

"One woman in particular I remember. She lived in a flat four flights up, and morning after morning I would find her shivering in the vestibule and waiting for me. She watched me hungrily as I distributed the mail to the various boxes. Nothing ever came for her, and she never told me her story, but somehow you could read it in her face, which grew thinner every day. At last I brought her a letter, and what do you think she did when she looked at it? Just dropped at my feet in a tidy little faint, after one scream of relief and joy that brought the janitor on the run.

"Then there was a nice little girl who watched for me every delivery last summer. She'd always ask: 'Anything for mamma to-day?' and when I'd shake my head she'd run right upstairs. The janitor told me about them. The husband had deserted them—and in the end, as the woman was sickly—the city had to take care of them. It makes me tired to think of that nice, bright little thing being in an orphanage."

An Ingenious Policeman.

Many tales have been told of the "finest," but the ingenuity of a Newark cop on trial for neglect of duty is hard to beat.

A jewelry shop had been entered and a tray of jewels carried off under the very eyes of the cop. On trial the following conversation took place between the police commissioner and the accused:

"Why didn't you see the man?"
"I did see him, your honor, and asked him what he was doing hanging around."

"What did he say?"
"He said he was lookin' into the location, as he was goin' in for jewelry himself."

"Well, he did. He robbed the store."
"Well, your honor, even if he was a thief, he was no liar."—N. Y. Sun.

Modern Life.

She—is it true that your brother is going to marry his divorced wife?
He—Yes. He became so well acquainted with her during the divorce trial that he fell in love with her.—Fliegende Blätter.

A TEST BY FIREMEN.

EXPLOSIVES BURNED TO ASCERTAIN THE DANGER.

Cartridges Explode with Insufficient Force to Do Much Damage—Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment was made a few days since at the convention of firemen at Duluth, says the Boston Herald, for the purpose of having determined the extent of danger there was to firemen in entering a burning building known to contain ammunition. In a great many hardware stores it is known that ammunition is carried in stock, and in gun stores ammunition, of course, is a regular part of the stock in trade. It has been thought that this class of material was of a character that would prove seriously dangerous in case of fire, because firemen would naturally be afraid to enter buildings where, in consequence of explosions, their lives would be endangered. It has been customary in most cities to have ordinances passed regulating the amount of gunpowder that can be carried in a mercantile stock, and also designating the manner in which the powder shall be kept and the place in the store in which the receptacle shall be placed. Thus, in Boston, the ordinance provides that gunpowder shall be kept in a metal receptacle; that the amount carried at any one time shall be strictly limited, and that the metal box in which it is kept shall be placed near the door of the store at a place known to the firemen, so that in the event of fire it can be easily removed. But with fixed ammunition regulations of this kind are not in force, and a great deal has been left to the discretion of the dealers in these supplies.

A current belief has existed that if a gun store were to take fire it would be dangerous to enter it, and, indeed, it might be dangerous for anyone to pass in the near vicinity at the time of the fire. The experiments made at Duluth were for the purpose of determining the conditions under which explosions of ammunition took place, and how these compared with conditions that determined the explosion of gunpowder. Gunpowder in bulk will explode with great force, and the exploding of one keg may tear open adjacent kegs, and the flash of fire from the first may be communicated to the second with such rapidity that the explosion is practically simultaneous. The experiment made at Duluth was in a building put up for the purpose, in which were placed thousands of rounds of ammunition of all kinds, both in paper shells and also metallic rifle and pistol cartridges. Altogether, in the two tests, in one of which the cartridges were left free, and the other in which they were put in confined space, as in boxes, 60,000 or more cartridges must have been made the subject of the experiment.

It was found, as the result of putting these in buildings specially built to be burned down, that an exploding cartridge has not sufficient force to tear open the adjacent cartridge, and, therefore, cannot communicate fire to the powder charge of its neighbor. In a fire each cartridge explodes individually, and explodes when its particular primer is heated to the fusing point, but the flash from one cartridge cannot set off the adjacent cartridge, consequently, instead of having simultaneous explosions, there is a series of explosions, though when there are large quantities of ammunition burning these follow in quick succession, like musketry fire.

The danger from flying fragments of exploding cartridges is found not to be a serious matter, as the cartridge shell, when unsupported by the gun chamber, bursts at the first indication of pressure and thus allows the gases to escape at a relatively low pressure. The escaping gas expends its energy in tearing open the shell rather than in throwing the bullet forward, and as there is nothing to confine the escaping gas, it has little propulsive force. Often the heads of the cartridges are torn off and thrown some little distance, but the bullets hardly ever fly; that is, the heavier parts of the cartridge remain behind and only the lighter parts are thrown off, and this with no great force or velocity. In a fire firemen can keep well beyond the range of the thrown fragments and still be within easy working distances and as close to the fire as the best will permit.

In the Duluth tests it was found that fragments of cartridges were thrown from 20 to 50 feet, but with so low a velocity that those who were hit suffered no discomfort. The cartridges burned contained more than 400 pounds of black and smokeless powder, a sufficient quantity, if kept in bulk, to have made a very serious explosion; but when thus divided it was found that little, if any, damage would be caused by it.

Sanitarium and Sanatorium.

These two terms are frequently confused: "Sanitarium" is from *sanitas*, meaning health, and is correctly applied to a healthful place, a resort for convalescents. Sanatorium, from *sanare*, to heal, is correctly applied to institutions designed for the special treatment of sick persons, as, for instance, places where consumptives are treated.—Myerson's American Family Magazine.

Plain Talk.

Housewife—And you left your last place because of a quarrel with your mistress?

Applicant—Not a quarrel, mum.

"How was it, then?"

"Well, mum, she was after interferin' wid me, an' I spoke to her."

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Roach
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WANTED—For U. S. Army;
able-bodied unmarried men between
ages of 21 and 35; citizens of the
United States, of good character and
temperate habits, who can speak, read
and write English. For information
apply to Recruiting offices, New
Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

WANTED—Position by lady at
office work. Thorough bookkeeper.
Address E. W. this office.

FOR RENT—Two rooms over
Walker's drug store, formerly oc-
cupied by Dr. Bradley. Apply D. A.
Yeiser.

There is a window-pane literature,
a literature that has been written by
lovers, usually, with diamond rings
upon the windows of castles, fash-
ionable restaurants, country inns, pal-
aces and other romantic places.
The most beautiful piece of win-
dow-pane literature was written in
collaboration by Raleigh and Queen
Elizabeth. All the world knows how
Raleigh scratched upon the window:

Pain would I climb, but that I fear
to fall.

To this line the queen herself ap-
pended:

If thy heart fail, thou ne'er wilt climb
at all.

The unhappy Mary, queen of Scots,
scratched on a window in Fotherin-

And from the top of all my trust
Mishap has thrown me in the dust.

In an old inn near Croydon Four
Corners, N. H., there is on the tap-
room window the quatrain:

Dust is lighter than a feather,
The wind much lighter than either;
But, alas, frail woman-kind
Is lighter far than is the wind.

Below this are the lines:

Friend, you mistake the matter quite.
How can you say that woman's
light?

Peer Corvus vows, throughout his
life,
His heaviest plague has been his
wife.

Subscribe for the Daily Register.

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BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY
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BYRD-ALEXANDER NUPTIALS TODAY

**MISS JESSIE BYRD AND
PROFESSOR ALEXANDER
WILL WED.**

Miss Caroline Ham Entertained
With Supper—Theatre Party—Miss
Nash Weds Rector Sykes.

This morning at eight o'clock Miss
Jessie Byrd of this city and Professor
William Alexander of Lexington,
Miss., will be married at the Broad-
way Methodist church by Rev. T. J.
Newell, immediately follow the
ceremony the couple depart for Chi-
cago where the groom takes a normal
course. In the fall they go to Lex-
ington to reside.

Delightful Party.
Miss Caroline Ham yesterday
afternoon entertained friends with
supper at Wallace park; and after-
wards with a theatre party at The
Casino. It was complimentary to
Misses Mae Baynes of Birmingham,
Ala., and Mary Bird Stewart of Cin-
cinnati, who are guests of Miss Ella
Wilhelm, and Miss Mary Coombs,
who is visiting Miss Ham. A de-
lightful time was had.

Married at Metropolis.
Miss Blanche Buchanan and Mr.
William A. Hurley have returned
from Metropolis where they married
Saturday. The bride resided on South
Sixteenth street and was formerly
operator for the Cumberland tele-
phone company, while the groom is
connected with the basket factory in
Mechanicsburg.

Marry in Arkansas.
This evening at Hope, Ark., Rector
John W. Sykes of that city, will be
united in marriage to Miss Jessie
Nash of Paducah.

The bride is the cultured and
graceful daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
M. B. Nash of this city and quite a
well known woman, while the groom
was formerly rector of Grace Epis-
copal church here, but now has
charge of the hope congregation.

The bride has been visiting Mr.
and Mrs. D. C. Webb of Hope, and
at their home the ceremony occurs.

MARINE HOSPITAL DISCONTINUED

(Continued from Page One.)

ciding several questions, one being
about the health officer who will be
elected. Dr. William T. Graves has
been the health officer for several
years and is a candidate for re-elec-
tion now, while Drs. H. P. Sights
and C. H. Brothers are applicants
for the place. The two are each
members of the board of health
which elects the officer.

First Summer Meeting.
The McCracken County Medical
society tomorrow holds its first out-
door meeting of the year at
Metropolis landing, and will be in
the nature of a picnic, at which
time the physicians go out with their
wives to take dinner in the woods
and enjoy themselves.

STORMY SESSION OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

By the above elections all the old
teachers applying were re-elected.
Those who did not apply are Misses
Virginia Johnson, Blanche Moore,
Jessie Byrd and Professor Keener
Ridolph. The latter has given up
his place to resume college studies,
and Prof. J. S. Coleman of Graves
county takes his place, it being the
sixth grade at the Washington build-
ing. Nobody has yet been chosen to
take the places of the three ladies
not applying. Miss Johnson had
the fourth grade at the Lee build-
ing, Miss Moore the second grade at
the McKinley building, and Miss
Byrd the first grade at the Jefferson.
Their successors will be selected at
the next session, while it cannot be
told when the English teachership
will be decided as each side seems
determined.

At several points during the meet-
ing things assumed quite a stormy
condition, as certain parties very
plainly told the others they
were stating things utterly false.

EXCURSION RATES ON THE RIVER

Round trip to EVANSVILLE AND
RETURN, continuous passage \$4.00;
Unlimited ticket \$5.00 meals and
berth included.

ROUND TRIP TO CAIRO, party
of five or over \$1.50 each, without
meals; \$2.00 with meals.
Good music on all the boats. For
further particulars see
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or GIVEN FOWLER, City Pass.
Agent, Phone 33.

JUNE RISE IS NOT WHAT IT ONCE WAS.

River Men Attribute Change in
Stage to Reduction in Tim-
ber Land.

River men are commenting on the
difference between the recent rise
and the June rise as it used to be
says Louisville Herald. Not so many
years ago the banks of the Ohio and
the tributaries were thickly clothed
with forests and in those days the
rains that fell did not run off the
ground directly into the river as they
do now, but were held by the trees
and thick undergrowth, which let it
gradually percolate into the streams,
causing a slow, continuous rise ex-
tending over a period of several days
and even weeks. Sometimes the
heavy forests, that clothed the moun-
tains around the headwaters pre-
served the snows from melting until
the hot weather of June, and these
snows, combined with the heavy
rains often caused a rise resembling
that which usually occurs now in
February or March.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCES

(Continued from Page One.)

at 4 o'clock at the church, and
started their rehearsals for the
"Children's Day" ceremonies. At this
hour each afternoon this week the
little ones will assemble at the
church for this purpose.

Sunday-School Conference.
The Sunday schools of the eighth
magisterial district will hold a con-
ference tomorrow evening at the
Palestine church in the county.

PYTHIAN OFFICERS.

**New Ones Chosen During Last Eve-
ning's Gathering.**

Last evening the Knights of Pythias
held an interesting meeting at their
hall on Broadway near Fifth, during
which time the degrees were confer-
red on several candidates, and elec-
tion of officers chosen as follows:

Great Clearance Sale of Fine Millinery

Everything in the house will be sold at Greatly Reduced prices.

M. FLORREE
316 BROADWAY.

A. D. Buchanan, chancellor, comman-
der; R. L. Palmer, vice chancellor;
Robert Duke, master of work; F. S.
Johnson, prelate; H. J. Bookhammer,
master at arms; Jerry Manford, in-
side guard; F. G. Ross, outside guard;
W. J. Humphreys, trustee and Alex
Kulp, Al Young, and Lawrence S.
Gleaves, delegates to the Kentucky
grand lodge which meets in Louis-
ville next September. The officers
are all for six months, except trustee
who goes in for eighteen months.
After the business session the
members enjoyed a swell banquet in
the hall.

NATURAL GAS IN KENTUCKY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The North American of Philadel-
phia prints every day extracts from
the North American a hundred years
before. In its issue of May 29, 1906,
it publishes from its issue of the
same date, 1806, the following de-
scription of the discovery of natural
gas in Kentucky:

**Surprising Extrication of Inflam-
mable Air.**

Near one of the sources of Licking
river, in Kentucky, there is a separa-
tion of phlogisticous gas from some-
thing in the interior strata of the
earth in greater quantity than is per-
haps known in any part of the world.
This light and inflammable fluid is
discharged through water into the
atmosphere. It bubbles incessantly
through the center of a muddy pool
of about two rods in diameter. The
gas readily takes flame on burning
gunpowder in it, or by the approach
of any blazing body. The volume
of it is so great that a man who ap-
proached near enough to snap a pis-
tol in it which he held in his hand,
was suddenly enveloped in the flame,

and sorely singed before he could
escape. When set on fire, it burns
with remarkable splendor and vehem-
ence, not only for hours, but days
and weeks in succession, mounting to
the height of ten or twelve feet or
more. The relator of this (Mr. Sen-
ator Breckinridge) was one of a party
that encamped near this aerial foun-
tain, on an excursion through the
woods. They discovered that after
the inflammable air had been on fire
for six or eight hours, the water of
the pond was heated to an uncom-
fortable degree, and emitted copious
exhalations; and the ebullition at the
spot through which the air ascend-
ed was more vehement.

It was judged that if the flame had
been sufficiently continued the water
would have been made to boil, and
all have been evaporated. Then the
surrounding space would have been
heated and dried. And lastly, there
was reason to suppose that the car-
bonic matter in the bottom of the
pond would have been put into a
state of combustion. It appeared as
if this had really happened on some
former occasion.

When once in a blaze there seems
to be no end to its burning, but the
stop which a storm of wind and rain
may put to it.

This is a matter of considerable
historical interest to our own people,
comments the Louisville Post. It is
not the story of an irresponsible ob-
server, but the statement of a man
whose ability and character is well
recognized — Senator Breckinridge,
one of the great men of the earlier
days in Kentucky.

The steamer Clyde came out of
the Tennessee river last night. She
gets away on her return at five
o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Georgia Lee leaves Memphis
today and gets here Thursday on
her way to Cincinnati.

The City of Saltillo will leave St.
Louis today and get here tomorrow
night late en route to the Tennessee
river.

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Worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per box.
Type Writer Papers at..... 65c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Worth 90c, \$1.35 and \$2.00 per ream.
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